The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 6.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NOTICE.

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On the Railroads.

The GAZETTE will be found on all trains of the different Railroads running in and out of this city. If any of our friends when traveling cannot buy the GAZETTE on the train, they will confer a favor by dropping us a line informing us of the fact.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Emile Pereire, a well-know Paris banker, is dead.

—King Kalakaua visited Lowell, Mass., on Thursday.

—The Prussian Diet is summoned to meet on the 16th instant.

—Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, was inaugurated on Thursday, with the usual ceremonies.

—The indications are that Senator Chandler will be re-elected to Congress by the Michigan Legislature.

—The municipal election in Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday, passed off quietly. The Democratic Conservative party was generally successful.

—Governor Brown, of Tennessee, in his message, to the Legislature, urgently recommends the repeal of the act authorizing the conventional rate of interest of ten per cent.

—An order has been entered by Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court in Chicago, approving and confirming a lease of the lines of the Great Western Telegraph Company to the Western Union Company.

—Advices from General Pope, at Ft. Leavenworth, to army headquarters at St. Louis, state that several hands of Southern Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians are attempting to reach the Northern agencies of the same tribes, and he recommends that they be arrested on their arrival and sent back.

—The State tobacco wherehouse on the Long Dock at Baltimore was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday night. It is said that 2,700 hogsheads of tobacco were stored in the warehouse, the loss on whichis estimated at $250,000. The loss on buildings is $40,000. The tobacco was principally from Maryland and Ohio.

—The Republican Senatorial caucus at Augusta, Maine, on Thursday night, nominated Hon. Hannibal Hamlin on the first ballot, he receiving 78 out of 116 votes. Israel Washburn received 18, and the balance were scattering. Judge Peters, the most prominent candidate opposed to Hamlin, withdrew his name before the ballot.

—Mayor Colvin, of Chicago, has called a meeting of the City Councils to make arrangements for the reception of King Kalakaua, who is expected to arrive there on Monday next. It is proposed to give the King a grand reception. Rooms have been tendered him and his suite in the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the royal party advised of the fact.

—The New York express which left Washington at 9 o'clock on Thursday night, running over the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, when at Benning's Station, about six miles from Washington, ran into a freight train, standing on the track. The engine of the express train was demolished, the express cars, with their contents, burned. Mail Agent Flaman was burned to death in his car. It is reported that some of the passengers were bruised, but none seriously hurt.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 7, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidi.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A.M.	30.21	25	88	NW.	Th'g.
2 P.M.	30.00	28	68	NW.	L't Snow.
9 P.M.	30.06	25	75	W.	Foggy.

Mean Barometer, 30.08.
Mean Thermometer, 25.
Highest Thermometer, 33.
Lowest Thermometer, 25.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 25; Cincinnati, Ohio, clear, thermometer 29; Davenport, clear, thermometer 12; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 15; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 16; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 17; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 23; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 27; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 26; Omaha, Neb., cloudy, thermometer 19; Pittsburgh, Pa., light snow, thermometer 25; Shreveport, La., cloudy, thermometer 36; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 27; St. Paul, Minn., cloudy, thermometer 4; Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy, thermometer 34; Yankton, D. T., cloudy, thermometer 13; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 24; LaCrosse, Wis., clear, thermometer 5; North Platte, cloudy, thermometer 25.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 8, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, north to west winds, slight changes in temperature, higher barometer and clear or clearing weather.

LEGISLATURES.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 7.—Both branches of the Legislature met at ten o'clock and organized promptly—the Senate, by the election of John Overmeyer, Republican, of Jennings county, as principal Secretary; W. H. Smith, Republican, of Cass county, as Assistant Secretary, and E. H. Monnifee, Independent, as principal doorkeeper. The Republicans and Independents in the Senate compromised on a division of the offices. In the House, Hon. David Turpie, Democrat, of Marion county, was elected Speaker by a strict party vote of six majority over the Republican and Independent nominees. In the organization of the House, the vote stood Democrats, fifty-six; Republicans, thirty-five; Independents, nine. This gives the Independents only twelve votes on joint ballot, and leaves a clear Democratic majority of eight on joint ballot.

In the House this afternoon a number of bills of minor importance were introduced, including one to reduce the pay of members to four dollars per day.

In the Senate a new temperance bill was introduced, fixing the annual license at $200, requiring the vender to give a bond of $1,000, to be approved by the Auditor and Clerk of the County. No other qualification will be required.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 7.—In the House today, the House bill authorizing Probate Judget appointed to examine County Treasuries at least once in six month was passed. A bill was introduced to allow free trade in money.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to make sight drafts payable without three days' grace.

AMONG the resolutions passed by the Berks county bar, on the retirement of Judge Woodward from the bench of that county, was this: "*Resolved*, That, firmly persuaded that the opinions delivered by Judge Woodward during the last thirteen years would be a most valuable contribution to the jurisprudence of the country, a committee be appointed to request Judge Woodward's permission to publish them."

MEADVILLE has another Richmond in the magisterial field. He was inaugurated as Mayor on Tuesday.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(SECOND SESSION.)

Louisisna Affairs Considered in the Senate.

A Maryland Democrat Discusses the Recent Troubles.

Too Much Applause in the Galleries.

The Senate Finance Bill Passed by the House.

The President's Signature Required to Make it a Law.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1875.

SENATE.

Bank Circulation.

MR. SARGENT called up the Senate bill to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of banking associations, and issuing notes payable in gold, which was reported from the Finance Committee Tuesday last. Passed.

Abolishing a Judicial District.

MR. WRIGHT, from the Judiciary Committee, called up the House bill to abolish the Western District of Arkansas, and offered a substitute therefor, but on a suggestion of Mr. Thurman its consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Custom House at Portland.

MR. MITCHELL moved that the Senate take up the bill for the construction of a Custom House and bonded warehouse at Portland, Oregon, and appropriating $100,000 for the purpose.

Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid over.

Memorials from Pennsylvania.

MR. SCOTT presented a memorial of workingmen of Huntington county, Pa., praying that the applications of the Texas & Pacific Railroad Co. for the Government to guarantee the interest on its bonds be granted. Referred.

He also presented a memorial of citizens of Pennsylvania who were soldiers in the late war, praying that they be allowed 160 acres of public land without restriction or limitation. Referred.

A Retrobel Apologizes.

MR. GORDON arose to a personal explanation, and said that during the debate of yesterday, in reply to some harsh words addressed to him by the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds), he (Gordon) allowed himself to be betrayed into using the word "irresponsibility" in speaking of the actions of the Senator (Edmunds). By that word he had done injustice to the Senator from Vermont. The responsibility of that Senator as a statesman, as a jurist and as a member of society was in his (Gordon's) opinion of the highest order and most honorable character. Having done an injustice to him, he wished now, in the presence of the Senate, to express to him his sincere regrets. Forbidden as Senators were to erase anything of a personal nature, he now made the only reparation left him.

MR. EDMUNDS said he desired to express his obligation to the Senator from Georgia for the very handsome manner in which he had spoken. He did not intend yesterday to address any harsh language towards the Senator, and if the Senator so understood him, he was very sorry for it.

Thurman's Louisiana Resolution.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution in regard to Louisiana affairs, submitted on Tuesday by Mr. Thurman.

MR. HAMILTON (Maryland) said the people of the country might take alarm from the unprecedented character of the orders given the State House in New Orleans. The information asked of the President by the resolution now before the Senate was desired by all, and he did not see why there could be any objection to passing it. The Senator from Wisconsin (Howe) had asked: "What are you going to do in case the President did not answer the resolution?" He (Hamilton) did not suppose the President would decline to answer; but if he should, Congress had a remedy. The army did not belong to the President, but it belonged to the people. If the President used the army for improper purposes, Congress could disband that army. It could refuse to vote supplies for it, and every armed soldier in the land could be dispersed by Congress. Every vessel of war now before New Orleans could be taken away by Congress. It required no articles of impeachment to do that, no two-thirds vote; but the simple majority of the representatives of the people could do so. That was the remedy of Congress against a despotic Executive. He argued that it was not the duty of soldiers to be arresting legislators and organizing legislatures, and people attended to that themselves. There never was a precedent for the action in Louisiana on Monday last. A usurping Governor of a State—for Kellogg was not governor of Louisiana—commanded the army of the United States in that State, and by his order that army expelled members of the Legislature. No one could tell when and where this thing would be repeated. The Governor of a State had nothing to do with the organizing of the Legislature, that matter resting with the Legislature itself. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) was flying the bloody rag again. He (Hamilton) would remind him that there were no elections now except in Connecticut and New Hampshire. The Indiana Republican Committee had in the last campaign asked Republican newspapers to make Southern outrages prominent till after the election. These stories of outrages in the South were heralded before the country for electioneering purposes.

MR. LOGAN asked the Senator if he was candid in the statement that stories of Southern outrages were heralded before the country for election purposes.

MR. HAMILTON replied that perhaps some murders had been committed. No one regretted them more than himself. But these stories of Southern outrages were heralded before the country for campaign purposes.

MR. LOGAN said he would like to have read testimony showing that one hundred negroes were murdered in one place. He, was prepared with sworn statements to show that every statement of these outrages was true, and it would not do to say that they were heralded to the country for campaign purposes. The men who made such statements were seared with iron hearts and had no sympathy. [Applause in the galleries.

The Chair (Mr. Ferry, of Michigan,) directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that the rule was enforced in the galleries.

MR. HAMILTON, resuming his argument, said that this whole outrage business was wrong. The idea that the good people of Louisiana, as enlightened, as intelligent and as patriotic as the Senator himself (Morton), should be put under negro control because some ruffian killed a man was an outrage.

MR. LOGAN asked the Senator (Hamilton) if he endorsed the action of Penn in overturning the State Government in Louisiana in 1874.

MR. HAMILTON said he would answer the question in his own way, and propounded to his friend another, and that was: Did he (Logan) believe McEnery had been elected Governor of Louisiana.

MR. LOGAN said he had reported that in his opinion there had been such frauds that neither Kellogg nor McEnery were elected. He then repeated his question to Mr. Hamilton whether he endorsed the action of Penn in overturning the State Government.

Mr. HAMILTON—Why, there was no State Government to overthrow, and the honorable Senator has so reported. [Laughter on the floor and applause in the galleries.]

MR. SARGENT gave notice that in case of further applause he would move that the galleries be cleared.

MR. LOGAN said that so far as he was concerned he did not mind applause in the galleries. It was the same he had heard years ago in the infancy of the rebellion.

MR. HAMILTON, resuming his argument, said as to the causes of the late war he would say nothing, but he would say to the honorable Senator from Illinois (Logan) that American freedom was born in revolution and rebellion, and the sympathies of the American people were always with those who rose against tyranny and oppression. [Great applause and hisses in the gallery on the right of the Chair.]

MR. SARGENT moved that the galleries be cleared. Agreed to.

MR. CONKLING appealed to the Senator from California (Sargent) to so modify his motion as to aim it at those portions of the galleries where repeated disrespect had been shown. So far as those persons, whom he heard by their predecessors in 1860 and 1861, were concerned, he knew they were practising their indignity upon the right of the Senate, and he had no objection to interpose against turning them out of the gallery.

MR. TIPTON said he only wanted to finish the speech commenced by the Senator from New York. When he (Conkling) intimated that all this applause came from persons who sympathized with the gentleman from Maryland, he (Tipton) wished to remind him that much of the applause yesterday was from those who sympathized with the party to which the gentleman (Conkling) belonged.

MR. CONKLING said: Yes, and time after time, when applause occurred, the Chair had admonished the galleries to be quiet. A few moments ago, when his friend behind him (Logan) made some remark, there was applause in the galleries, and it was then that the Chair first admonished the galleries to-day. Applause had before been bestowed on the gentleman from Maryland, but no admonition was given then. It did not concern him (Conkling), as he had not received applause, but it did not concern the decency and order of the Senate. The spectators should not be allowed to thunder as if they were in a theatre or circus.

MR. HOWE suggested that the Senator from California (Sargent) amend his motion so as to increase the police force in the galleries, and whoever should be found applauding should be removed therefrom.

MR. SARGENT said it would be impossible for the officers of the Senate to know who applauded and who did not. The only way to evade this applause was by clearing at least that portion of the gallery from which it came. Some time ago he gave notice that he would move to have the galleries cleared if applause should be repeated. He now modified his motion so as to have the gallery occupied by the men on the right of the Chair cleared.

MR. TIPTON moved to amend so that only persons violating the rules of the Senate should be punished.

MR. STEVENSON hoped the amendment of the Senator (Tipton) would be agreed to. This was an interesting debate, and he hoped the American Senate would not drive out from this chamber ladies and gentlemen who had a right to be here.

MR. THURMAN said he desired to second the suggestion of his friend from Kentucky. Here were hundreds of American citizens in the galleries, conducting themselves well, perfectly, while others were violating the rules. Let them be dealt with. He did not think it wise in Senators to heap upon these people epithets, to say the least, entirely severe. It was idle to charge any portion of the people interested in these debates with treason and being traitors. Those who applauded did very wrong, and no one censured them more than himself. He recollected since he held a seat in this body that when a certain Ku-Klux bill was before the Senate more than one Senator who advocated the bill was cheered. All these things were wrong. Spectators were here to listen, not to applaud. Let the Sergeant-at-Arms station enough men in the gallery to see who the offenders are, and if that failed, he would vote for the clearing of the galleries also.

MR. THURMAN submitted as a substitute for Mr. Sargent's motion an order that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to place in the gallery a sufficient police force to arrest any person who may disturb the proceedings by marks of approbation or disapprobation, and report such cases to the Senate.

MR. SARGENT said he had strong hopes that after the severe condemnation which the applause had received from Senators on both sides of the chamber it would not be repeated. So hoping, he would allow the substitute of the Senator from Ohio (Thurman), but gave notice that if the applause should be renewed he would renew his original motion to clear the galleries.

MR. TIPTON said he heartily concurred in the substitute submitted by the gentleman from Ohio (Thurman), and he had no hesitancy in saying if the Sergeant-at-Arms could not preserve order, the Senate had the army of the United States, which it could call on to preserve it.

The Chair (Mr. Ferry, of Michigan,) said he desired to verify the remarks of the Senator from New York (Conkling) as to the action of the present occupant of the Chair when applause was first given. The Senator from Maryland (Hamilton) was then speaking, but the Chair took no notice of it, deeming it wise not to notice it, as his action in suppressing it then might have been construed as against a political opponent. It was not until applause was given to the Senator from Illinois (Logan) that admonition was given to the galleries.

MR. BAYARD said the Chair might have promptly arrested the applause when it was first given to the gentleman from Maryland, and he (Ferry) would have been sustained by every Senator on the Democratic side of the chamber. The Democrats would not for a moment suspect him of wrong or injustice, as they had every evidence of his fairness, and would stand by him.

The substitute of Mr. Thurman was then adopted.

MR. HAMILTON, resuming, spoke of recent events in Louisiana, and said they were all part of a conspiracy to keep Kellogg in office. He next read from a dispatch of General Sheridan in reference to declaring certain persons banditti, and have them tried by a military commission. He remembered that this same idea was signed, hoped a military commission was a thing of the past. It was one of those things which would forever remain a blot upon the fair fame of American liberty. Had it come to this that the President of the United States could issue his orders to organize a State Legislature and Gen. Sheridan carry them out? Could nothing be done to arrest this military power? Was the Senate to sit here and hear a military officer advise the President to declare a set of men banditti? If that sentiment should be permitted, that same President could march that same General to the Senate and House of Representatives and clear all the Senators and members out at the point of the bayonet. He denied that people were assassinated in New Orleans. Kellogg had not been assassinated. Casey had not, and why should General Sheridan be afraid?

In conclusion, he urged that peace be given to Louisiana by allowing the people of that State to rule over their own affairs, and once more there would be peace throughout the land.

MR. BAYARD then obtained the floor, but the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Thanking the President.

MR. WHITE asked leave to offer a resolution thanking the President for the prompt and efficient measures adopted by him for the prevention of violence and for the maintenance of law and order in Louisiana, and pledging him the hearty co-operation of the House in sustaining his efforts in that behalf.

MR. BROMBERG objected.

MESSRS. BECK, RANDALL and other Democrats demanded the yeas and nays on the resolution.

The Speaker ruled that objection being made, the resolution was not before the House.

MR. BROMBERG then withdrew his objection, but the withdrawal was too late, and the resolution was not received.

Another Finance Bill.

MR. BECK introduced a bill to provide for a new form of currency, for the retiring of national bank notes, and for the resumption of specie payments. Referred.

An Appeal from the Dungeon.

The Speaker presented a petition from Richard B. Irwin, complaining of his confinement in the common jail, and asking that his detention may be in some other place, conformable to precedents of the House. A discussion arose on the petition, the side of the petitioner being taken by Messrs. Maynard, Eldridge and Butler (Mass.) and of the Chair by Messrs. Davis, Rogers, E. H. Roberts, Kasson and Tremain, the latter moving that the petition be laid on the table. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 101 to 61.

The Senate Finance Bill.

The House then took up the Senate bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments.

MR. MAYNARD, chairman of the Banking Committee, moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, so as to cut off all debate and amendments, but with the suggestion that members who had prepared any remarks or propositions on the subject would have the privilege of having them printed in the *Congressional Record*.

The previous question was seconded—109 to 90—and then the yeas and nays were called on ordering the main question to be put. The vote resulted: yeas 125, nays 106. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and the bill was passed—yeas 136, nays 99. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Albert, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Barry, Bass, Begole, Biery, Bradley, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Chittenden, Clayton, Clements, Cobb (Kansas), Corwin, Cotton, Crocker, Crounse, Curtis, Danford, Dobbins, Donnan, Buell, Eames, Farwell, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Gunckel, Hale (Maine), Harmer, Harrison, Hathorn, Hawley (Ill.), Hays, Hazleton (Wis.), Hazleton (N. J.), Hendrie, Hodges, Hooper, Haskins, Houghton, Howe, Hunter, Hynes, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Longhridge, Lowndes, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McCreary, McDill (Wis.), McDill (Iowa), McDougal, McKee, McNulta, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Page, Parsons, Pelham, Perkins, Pierce, Pike, Platt (N. Y.), Poland, Pratt, Purman, Ray, Richmond, E. H. Roberts, Robinson (Ohio), Rusk, Sawyer, Sayler (Ind.), Scofield, Scudder (N. J.), Sener, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Shoemaker, Small, Smart, Smith (Pa.), Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Va.), Smith (Ohio), Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, St. John, Strawbridge, Taylor, Thomas (N. C.), Thomas (Va.), Thompson, Thornburgh, Todd, Tremain, Tyner, Waldron, Wallace, Ward (Ill.), Ward N. J.), Wheeler, White, Whitely, Wilbur, Willard (Mich.), Wilson (Iowa) and Wilson (Ind.)—136.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Beck, Bell, Berry, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Buffinton, Caldwell, Clark (Mo.), Clark (N. Y.), Clymer, Conger, Cook, Cox, Crittenden, Crossland, Crutchfield, Dawes, De Witt, Eldridge, Field, Fink, Giddings, Glover, Gooch, Gunter, Hagans, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris (Mass.), Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Hatcher, Havens, Hawley (Conn.), Hereford, Herndon, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Holman, Hunter, Kelley, Knapp, Lamar, Lamison, Leach, Magee, Marshall, McLean, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, Niles, Parker (N. H.), Parker (Mo.), Perry, Pierce, Randall, Read, Robbins, Sayler (Ohio), Schell, Scudder (N. Y.), Sherwood, Sloss, Smith (N. C.), Southard, Stephens, Stone, Storm, Swann, Townsend, Vance, Waddell, Wells, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Willard (Vt.), Willie, Wilson (Md.), Wolf, Wood, Woodworth, Young (Ky.), and Young (Ga.)—99.

After the vote was announced, a colloquy took place as to members having the privilege of having printed in the *Record* remarks which were not delivered. In the course of it Mr. RANDALL accused Mr. Maynard with having acted in bad faith.

Mr. MAYNARD expressed the hope that his position in the House or out of it did not depend on that kind of discussion. He had acted on the high responsibility of a member, and he was not to be deterred from a higher public duty by talk about bad faith.

Mr. KELLEY objected to the printing of any funeral services over the bill. The House having passed the bill under the gag of the previous question, he would not consent to the printing of posthumous speeches in the *Record*, which might lead people to believe that discussion had been permitted.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Judge Durell's Case.

Mr. WILSON, (Ind.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the impeachment case of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, to the effect that having received official information of Durell's resignation, the resolutions of impeachment be laid on the table.

A long discussion ensued, partly on the question whether the resignation of an officer precluded impeachment and partly on the measure of Judge Durell's culpability in bankrupcy proceedings in his court and in the famous midnight order, which was characterized as rather a military than a judicial order. In the course of the debate the case was cited by Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) that Judges must be taught to keep clear of politics.

Finally the resolutions were laid on the table—yeas 128, nays 68.

Judge Busteed, of Alabama.

The same action was taken by the House in the case of the impeachment of Judge Busteed, of Alabama, but not until after another lengthy discussion on the legal question of whether impeachment proceedings can be pressed against a man who, having resigned, is no longer in office, and also on the special charges against Judge Busteed.

Civil Rights Bill.

MR. BUTLER (Mass.) gave notice that he would next Monday offer a resolution that in the consideration of the Civil Rights bill no dilatory motions shall be entertained.

MR. RANDALL—That is nothing; it is not worth the paper it is written on.

MR. BUTLER—Very well; we will see.

Adjourned.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Items of Interest Gleaned from Home and Foreign Fields.

IRON CITY GLASS WORKS, at Fayette City, are doing a good business.

THE Glen Iron works, Lehigh county, have been seized by the Sheriff.

W. D. WOOD & Co., of McKeesport, have manufactured and sold, during the past fifteen months, 17,000 packs of their planished sheet iron.

ALL work in the pattern shop of the Phœnix Iron works has been suspended for the present. Eight fires in the smith shop are also cold for the want of work.

FRY, PAUL & Co., Zanesville, O., glass factory at Bellevernon, Pa., are pressing rapidly. Their new furnace will be ready for operation in about three or four weeks.

SINCE the lockout of the puddlers in this city, Mr. W. J. Hammond has shipped from his yard, over 3,000 tons of scrap iron. He is purchasing largely to fill out his stock pile. Other dealers in scrap are shipping largely.

ONE of the Shoenberger & Co.'s furnaces has been out of blast for some time, and last week the other was blown out; it needing a new lining, back-wall, and other repairs. The repairs are now being made. Of the eleven furnaces in the city five are now blowing and six are out.

MORE than five thousand new buildings have been erected in Philadelphia during the past year. Of dwellings, 4,309 have been put up, and the greater portion are occupied at the present time. The manufacturing industries of the city are represented by 63 factories, while for the better education of children 16 school houses and one college have been added to those already in use.

LIKE all the Atlantic cities, the trades-unions of Boston are greatly weakened by the panic, hard times, and several ill-advised strikes just before the panic. The plasterers, crispins, painters, machinists, and carpenters, have almost wholly expire. The Ship Carpenters' Union has transferred itself bodily into a Council of the "Sovereigns of Industry." The Tailors' Union, one of stone cutters, and the Hotel Waiters' Benevolent Association, are the only prosperous labor societies known to be in existence. The number of trades-unionists was never large in Boston, and the total now connected with such bodies will not exceed 2,000. On the other hand, the cotton operatives throughout the States are organizing strongly. The crispins are also reviving. Both societies, however, have semi-political purposes.

THE "pool," which is just dissolved, formed by the New England cotton manufacturers for the lessening of production, embraced 134 mills and 2,000,000 spindles. It was in existence for seven months, but about one-third of the whole abandoned the arrangement after a short time, owing to the fact that the larger corporations and manufacturers, like the Spragues' and the Baltic Mills, the Pembroke and Atlantic and Pacific at Lawrence, the Print Works at Manchester, and others at Fall River and elsewhere, refused to enter into the "pool." Those that did made a general reduction of one-third or twenty hours per week. This involved about 110,000 operatives, and was equal to the discharge of 27,500 persons. The loss in wages was 35 per cent., which at an average of $9 per week was about $331,000 a week.

THE Amalgamated Society of Tailors, in London, reported that their numbers have increased since 1869 from 2,000 to over 14,000. Their funds amount to over $55,000, and their branches number forty-two. Since 1869 they have paid a total of $108,620. During 1873 they claim to have advanced wages in fifty-four localities, and up to November, 1874, in fifty-six other places. The total advance thus obtained by the union reports at $1,000,000. The objects are stated to be—first, general improvement through unity; second, providing benefit and trade funds to be used in bringing about the first; third, social intercourse and discussion of trade and labor topics; and fourth, work for the repeal of laws considered injurious to the working classes.

THE principal of labor arbitration has been incorporated into British legislation. An extensive system of boards and councils of arbitration and conciliation have grown up, especially in the north of England. In the leading iron districts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, Durham and Northumberland, there are regular boards that meet at stated periods, composed of the workmen and masters, or the representatives of the latter being generally the most influential trades-unionists of the district. They arrange the tariff of wages every three or six months, taking into account both cost and sale prices. The rates they announce are seldom disputed by either class. All questions arising are submitted to these boards, and if no settlement is reached an umpire is called.

The Ben. Franklin Insurance Co.

Amid the toppling and crashing of financial institutions of various kinds it is quite refreshing and gratifying to note the stable condition of the Ben. Franklin Insurance Company of Allegheny, Pa., a statement of which is to be found on our first page. Notwithstanding the shock it received by the "Great Fire" of Allegheny in 1874, it presents an exhibition of financial strength sufficient to entitle it to the unwavering confidence of property owners everywhere. And a word here may not be out of place as to the adjustment of its losses. It would be next to impossible to name a company that ever adjusted its losses with more promptitude and general satisfactory results than did the Ben. Franklin in the "Great Fire" of 1874. The Ben. Franklin never resorts to litigation for the purpose of paying its losses. Of the honesty and competency of its officers nothing need be said, as it would be but gilding refined gold. Mr. George D. Riddle, the Secretary, is a gentleman who has no superior in all the qualities requisite to insure favor, success and security to any institution.

A Forger Wanted.

A few days ago a well-dressed German who gave his name as Albert Kangwish arrived in this city from Pittsburgh. Shortly after his arrival he succeeded in borrowing from Mr. Adam Behm, on Tenth avenue, the sum of sixty dollars, and failing to return the sum at the appointed hour Mr. B.'s suspicions were aroused and he made complaint to the city authorities. Chief-of-police Smith was detailed to wait upon Kangwish and after a brief delay succeeded in frightening him to such a degree that he returned to Mr. Behm the amount borrowed.

He next forged the firm-name of G. W. Suit & Co., of Pittsburgh, to a check which he indorsed Mr. Martin Haley, proprietor of the Hickory Brewery, to endorse and on which he obtained the sum of eighty-five dollars at the First National Bank, this city. The check was forwarded to Pittsburgh and returned to this city immediately with the startling information that it was utterly worthless.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Notice.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, has appointed the following collectors for 1875, to solicit funds to enable it to carry on its work: Mr. Wm. McCreery, Mr. Richard Breed, Mr. C. L. Rose, Mr. Arthur Bell, Dr. Harris and Mr. Joseph Lippincott. These gentlemen are earnestly requested to meet at the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Saturday afternoon, January 9, at half past 3 o'clock.

MRS. LEVI WADE, Secretary.

☞ **For Latest Telegrams see Fourth Page.**

SECOND EDITION

HARRISBURG.

Both Houses of the Legislature at Work.

A Number of Bills and Resolutions Introduced.

The Salaries of Allegheny County Officers.

Democratc Skirmishing on the U. S. Senatorship.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1875.

SENATE.

A number of bills were introduced to-day, including one by Mr. Rutan regulating the salaries of county officers and abolishing fees. This bill fixed the salaries of Allegheny county officers about as they stand at present: District Attorney, $4,000; Sheriff, $6,000; Coroner, $3,000; Prothonatory, $4,000; Clerk of Courts, $4,000; Register, $4,000; Recorder, $4,000; Controller, $3,000; Treasurer, $4,000; Surveyor, $2,000; County Commissioners, $2,000; Solicitors, $2,000; Jailor, $2,000.

The Message.

Eight thousand copies in English and four thousand in German of the Governor's message were ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted to count the vote of the State officers on Wednesday next, and the Senate adjourned until next Tuesday.

HOUSE.

A resolution was offered inviting the clergymen of the city alternately to open the daily sessions with prayer. The Speaker ruled it out of order.

Eight thousand copies in the English and two thousand in the German of the Governor's message were ordered to be printed.

In Memoriam.

Announcements were made of the death of Dr. Hunter, of Armstrong; Wolfe, of Centre; Judge Farrer, Washington; and Dr. Batdorf, Berks; and a committee of five appointed to frame resolutions of condolence with the families of the deceased.

The House ordered the flag to be raised on the Capitol to-morrow, Friday, in honor of the anniversary of the birth of General Jackson.

The officers nominated by the Democratic caucus were elected.

Tearful Farewells.

Resolutions were offered complimentary to Dr. W. C. Shirlock, Jno. A. Smull and Hugh Morrison, the retiring officers, and the House then adjourned until next Monday at 7 P. M.

Preliminary Skirmishing.

Under a call signed by eighty-three Senators and members, a full and harmonious Democratic preliminary caucus was held in the hall of the House this afternoon at three o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the Democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator.

On motion of John M. Irwin, of Allegheny county, Thursday, January 14, 1875, at 7 P. M., was unanimously agreed upon.

Hon. W. H. Playford presided, and E. P. Kearns acted as secretary.

Speaker Woolever.

The new Speaker of the House is a heavy-set gentlemanly looking man of gray beard, substantial appearance, and not much younger than 60 years.

"Homeward the Swallows Fly."

The greater number of young men from Allegheny county left homeward, while a few yet remain, endeavoring to work out a financial problem, which though not involving such a large sum as the latest remmington bill, is much more interesting to the parties—these same young fellows alluded to. It consists simply in discovering a way to Pittsburgh that costs less to travel than that by the Pennsylvania railway cars; and if there is none, then to calculate the number of ties necessary to tramp before getting to the Union depot.

Give the Fair Ones a Chance.

The attendance in the Senate and House was very large to-day the ladies' galleries in both being filled with men. In the House the Speaker instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the feminine department and give the ladies a chance for seats, but it was with some difficulty the order was complied with. Nobody likes to give up comfortable seats when there is fun in prospect.

Coming Men.

Taking the discussion of to-day as a criterion, I imagine Wolfe, of Union, will prove one of the leading Republicans, while Hays, of Allegheny, and Piper, of Westmoreland, promise to pan-out reasonably well for the Democrats. Another week may develop new talent; there are some intellectually built heads on both sides, and questions to arise will give occasion for oratorical display, of which there has been thus far no necessity.

Personal.

Mr. James Patterson, of Beaver, an old and respected citizen of Beaver, and withal one of the most thorough paced Republicans in the State, was in this city to-day, and for part of the morning hour he occupied the seat of Representative Graff, who is a Democrat, but a gentleman who regards all alike from his district.

Mr. Graham, of the Allegheny delegation, appeared to be as well posted in the affairs of the House as any of those who have been in for years, and as a parliamentarian will make his mark.

Ex-Adjutant General Russell is in the city, and dropped in at the House shortly before adjournment. He has no end of friends here.

Mr. Henry M. Long, of the Allegheny delegation, has heretofore maintained a dignified silence, reading his Pittsburgh papers with surprising equanimity, but it is well understood that so soon as the Democratic fight, in which, of course, he has no concern, is over, he will take an active hand in legislation. K.

FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, January 7.—The entire French Cabinet tendered its resignation. A correspondent at Paris writes: As it is well known the dissolution of the Assembly would render MacMahon very popular and influence the general election in favor of his Government, the President will very probably break off negotiations with the Left and form a dissolution ministry, comprising Broglie, Fourton, Depeyrs, Cissey, Decazes, DeAudeffet, and Pasquier.

PARIS, January 7.—President MacMahon has informed his Council of Ministers that he declines to accept their resignations until he has succeeded in forming a Cabinet out of the new majority in the Assembly.

CUBA.

Reinforcements from Spain.

HAVANA, January 7.—Four hundred soldiers arrived to-day from Spain. The Colonial Minister at Madrid, in a telegraphic dispatch to Captain General Concha, says he hopes to be enabled to dispatch reinforcements in numbers sufficient to crush all hopes of insurgents, and announces that 1,000 will sail from Cadiz on the 10th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Territorial Claim.

LONDON, January 7.—The London *Globe* says correspondence is in progress between the Governments of England and the United States in relation to some territory in British North America which England claims, but has never formally annexed to her dominions.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso's Policy.

LONDON, January 8—6 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that Alfonso declared to Prince Hohenlope, German Ambassador, that he would be as liberal and as little clerical in his policy as it is possible for a Kink of Spain to be.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1865.

Tilton vs. Beecher.

The Brooklyn City Court, in which the Tilton-Beecher case is being heard, was again crowded to-day. The proceedings were opened by taking testimony as to the competency of Lewis and Robinson, already accepted as jurors. After the testimony was taken the Court ruled that Lewis should stand aside on a challenge on the favor. This rejection of Robin

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

GOVERNOR ALLEN protests to his Legislature over the Louisiana troubles. He need not trouble himself,—the Ohio Legislature is not responsible for them.

WE HAVE received the *Tribune* Almanac for 1875. This almanac has long been famous for its careful compilation of statistics, and for its valuable political information. While we do not regard the present number as fully equal to its predecessors, it is, at the same time, a valuable manual.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, in a recent lecture in Chicago, referred to the prompt use of Federal troops to seize and execute the John Brown party at Harper's Ferry, but now that Federal troops are used to protect Republicans at the South, a wild howl goes up. Such is Democratic consistency.

THE success of the sale of pews at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, seems not to have been unfavorably affected by the hard reports against Mr. Beecher. Last year, the sale aggregated $58,346; this year,—the sale taking place last Monday evening, the sum realized was $70,319. So Plymouth Church, and its pastor, are not financially ruined, at all events.

THE Reading Coal Company has reduced the price of anthracite fifty-five cents per ton to consumers, a fact that is very pleasantly dwelt upon by the papers East. That company has in its yards 120,000 tons of coal, and its course in reducing the rates is of great advantage to the poor, who greatly appreciate the favor these wintry days, when piercing cold and little work makes every burthen a hardship.

THE gentle snow-fall of yesterday was a welcome feature in our Winter's experience, promising, as it does, that preparation of the earth for the labors of the agriculturist that no other influence could supply. There was not the promise of depth to the snow-fall that might have been desired, but each one partially serves the purpose of gently watering and strengthening the earth, and thus fitting it for its Summer yield of fruits. The present Winter has not been greatly distinguished in this respect, yet take it all in all, it promises to prove an agreeable and wholesome season.

WE ASSUME our Washington correspondent's dispatch, that Pinchback will be admitted to the seat he claims in the United States Senate, is essentially correct. The violent proceedings of the Louisiana Democrats have finally opened the eyes of those who were purblind before, and the determination is now reached to give full recognition to the Kellogg Government, the admission of Pinchback being incidental to that fact. The Kellogg Government recognized, and nothing remains but to admit Pinchback; if his course in securing his election involved a violation of law, that can be investigated afterward.

THE most tasteful and beautiful of the almanacs is that of the *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia. Thoroughly neat in its typographical appearance, it is filled with valuable statistics and general intelligence, and is circulated gratuitously to the readers of the *Ledger*. It is better worth the usual purchase price than any we know of; but George W. Childs is a man of large-hearted liberality, loves the *Ledger*, and seems to regard each of its patrons as a personal friend, to be thought of and favored with a testimonial in holiday times. The *Ledger*, under his administration, is wonderfully successful, steadily increasing in circulation and patronage, and knowing no hard times.

THE passage of the Senate Finance bill, by the House, yesterday, will go far toward satisfying all parties on the currency question. Its immediate effect will be inflation, if the business of the country should call for more currency; but its ultimate result will be specie payments. It in effect provides the precise system of ultimately securing resumption that we have advocated. That is, it gives enough currency to promote the rapid development of the resources of the country, and through this, to attain specie payments. We have not considered a legal enactment especially necessary to this end; but if it pleases any to have such a law on the statute books we do not specially object. We do not, however, believe that this will relieve us, at once, from the business depression, under which the country labors—confidence being essential to that. But it will contribute to the development of the necessary conditions for resuming specie payments, and this is a great deal.

WE sympathize very earnestly with the *Post* because of the double sorrow which has suddenly come upon it, The Allegheny Councils have not accepted, with humility and gladness, its *dictum*—therefore, O Councils, beware! The wrath of the terrible awaits you. Its other sorrow, very naturally, is Louisiana. Those suckling doves, the White Leaguers, have been trampled upon. The terrible Sheridan, who has a habit of looking at things as they are, has called them "banditti," "murderers," and the like. He has even intimated that if the proper preliminaries are taken, he can cure the disorders in Louisiana; whereat the *Post* howls. There, several hundreds of white Republicans and thousands of negroes have suddenly died with bullets in their bodies,—but the peace-loving citizens of Louisiana are not murderers, nevertheless! The authority of the lawfully established and recognized government has been resisted with open outbreak and murder,—but this was defensive! We regret the sorrow of our neighbor, but can think of no way of assuaging it under existing conditions. We believe in Sheridan.

IT is difficult to understand the precise motive which governs Irwin in his refusal to disclose the names of the parties to whom he paid money to aid in the procurement of subsidies. He stated that the largest sum paid to any one person was $275,000, and also affirmed that no money was paid by him to members of Congress, but refuses to give names, nevertheless. He offers, if this point is waived, to give valuable testimony not otherwise attainable. It seems strange to us that the committee did not pass the question it insisted on, and elicit from Irwin all he had to offer, before making issue with him, and totally closing his mouth. Still further, we fancy it has clues whereby the very information Irwin refuses can be obtained. King, Schumaker, and Albert are available, and unless some insuperable difficulty arises, these will tell. Then Jay Gould, and men of his stamp, doubtless know something of the place where the money was put out. We say this, not in the interest of Irwin, as we care little about him, but that the truth may be more fully elicited. Thus far we are not profoundly impressed with the aptitude of the committee to get at the facts.

GENERAL, now Senator Gordon, of Georgia, delivered his maiden speech in the United States Senate on the Louisiana question. If the report made does him justice, we do not imagine a crowd will assemble to hear him again. Putting aside the views uttered, and considering merely the literary merits of his speech, it is certainly below par. Lacking in logic, it was a mere fulmination of emotion,—a harmless flash of gunpowder. Such addresses, chiefly remarkable for ardent expression of sympathy with the Southern people, right or wrong, only serve to create the impression that their author has not yet outgrown his "lost cause" proclivities. In the meantime, temperate and moderate reports, like that of Colonel Merrill, from Shreveport, that is evidently unbiased by political feeling of any kind, show far more clearly and convincingly the true state of feeling in the State. He does not hesitate to state that terrorism is generally prevalent at that point, and that both before and since the election, threats have been made that if Republicans are elected they would be killed, if they attempted to take office. In the face of such facts, the violent fulminations from New Orleans, and the speech of Senator Gordon seem like the old chivalric cries that preceded the rebellion.

FACT AND RUMOR.

There is so much that is utterly unreliable printed and said relative to the New Orleans troubles, that we are at the pains to make an accurate statement of the facts in the case. Whether order or lawlessness generally prevails, is a question answered according to the political predilections of observers. But when we consider the circumstances that attended the assembling of the Legislature, we have law and fact to guide us. The undisputed facts are these: The Conservatives, by counting in five of their adherents, and voting Wiltz Speaker, in disregard of the returns presented by Vigers, the clerk of the last Legislature, claim to have legally organized the House. The question comes in, was this a legal organization, and did it constitute a legal legislative body? If it did, they were outrageously deprived of their rights; if it did not, they were as outrageously depriving others of their rights, and were properly expelled from the Legislature. What is the law? Louisiana has a statute, passed in 1872, which, in terms, directs the manner in which the House shall organize itself. The Returning Board bands its returns to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State takes these returns, and from them makes the roll of the House. This roll is given to the Clerk of the last House, and with this roll the Clerk calls the House to order and presides at the organization. That nothing may be taken by intendment, the statute says in so many words that Representatives whose names are on this roll, and they only, shall take part in the organization of the House; but the Conservatives, forcibly supplying the place of the Clerk by a Chairman *pro tem.*, in defiance of this express provision, swore in five members whose names were not on the roll, and admitted them to participate in the election of Speaker.

This was, clearly, an illegal proceeding. Consequently, neither the five members admitted, nor the organization secured by means of their votes, was legal. So much is clear. The next step was the calling in of the military. The facts are, in this connection, that Wiltz, the so-called Conservative Speaker, first called them to clear the lobby, thus setting an example. They were next called for by the Republicans, who claimed that they were the Legislature, in so far as the right of organization was concerned. The places of Republican members returned as such by the Returning Board, had been seized by persons not entitled to them. Hence the Republicans sent word to Governor Kellogg, and he to the military authorities. It is clear that the calling in of the military by the Conservatives was the first move in that direction; also, that the Legislature is entitled to do this for its own protection; still further, that the Republicans made their call through the Governor, thus observing all the forms of law. If there was illegality in this, we fail to discover it. It is perfectly clear that there were Democrats not legally entitled to seats, and all the military force used was to expel them. Thus this phase of the matter stands.

These comprise the essential facts on which the howl is made. We omit, of course, the entirely ornamental phases of the affair—the driving out of "members at the point of the bayonet," and the like. From them we deduce the following conclusions: 1. The Democrats, in conscious violation of usage and law, sought to pack the Legislature with a majority of their party faith, thus invalidating the choice of the people. 2. These Democrats, in their own interest, first called on the soldiers to clear the lobbies of the House. 3. They violently put aside the lawful method of organizing the House, and forced their own adherents into official position. 4. That there was no course left to Republicans but to call on the military to secure to them the enjoyment of their rights under the law. 5. That in doing this they called on the Governor, and thus properly secured the aid they needed. Finally, we submit that there was nothing left the Republicans but to do precisely what they did, and that if ever military interference was called for, it was there.

PERSONAL.

MRS. FRED GRANT parts her hair on the side.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, elector of Hesse, is dead.

CASTELAR is preparing to quit Spain before Alfonso's arrival.

THE Dayton *Journal* nominates Phil. Sheridan for the Presidency.

KING ALFONSO'S sister, Countess of Gergenti, accompanies him to Spain.

COLONEL N. M. ELLIS, of Phœnixville, Pa., has been appointed a special commissioner of the Bureau of Revenue.

IT is a matter of small consequence that Alphonso is to govern Spain. The question is, who is to govern Alphonso?

GEORGE HANOVER WILLIAM JENNISON SUTHERLAND ROWLEY found no trouble in getting the Detroit papers to leave his name out when he was arrested the other day.

NOW that her son has been proclaimed King of Spain, Madrid tradesmen may hope to collect some of the bills that Isabella left unpaid when she "vamosed the ranch."

ALEXIS is said to be the handsomest man in Europe, and New Englanders remember with gratitude that he paid a merited tribute to baked beans in his book on America.

THE report in circulation relative to the health of Jefferson Davis is officially contradicted. He is perfectly well, and appears daily upon the streets of Memphis, Tenn. We are too glad.

WHEN Charles Clark was before a Washington police court the other day, charged with cheating a man out of $300 at poker, the only defence he made was that the game was played strictly according to Schenck.

THE 8th of January would be a neat day upon which to deliver a rag money Democratic speech. If anything could raise the spook of Andrew Jackson, that would. Perhaps Governor Allen will try it.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

EX-GOVERNOR BOGLER authorizes an emphatic denial of the statement that he is opposed to the election of the Hon. William A. Wallace as United States Senator. The ex-Governor is a neighbor and warm personal friend of Mr. Wallace.

GEN. PRICE, of Cincinnati, attributes his good health at the age of seventy-nine to a life-long course of exclusive vegetarianism, abjuring "anything containing a mixture of animal matter." What he took instead of milk before he was weaned is not stated.

PERKINS, who was recently sentenced to imprisonment in Paris for swindling a proprietor of a *pension*, will now have a chance to escape from the penalty of his sins, as his wife is the cousin of the young King of Spain, Alfonso XII., and an appeal will doubtless be made for the remission of the ex-consul's sentence.

MR. THOMAS NAST presented to the Independent Hose Company of Morristown, N. J., on Christmas Day, one of his inimitable cartoons, representing himself in the dress of a fireman belonging to another company, looking with curiosity at the name "Independent Hose," inscribed on a fire-hat, which is placed on top of a hydrant, and surmounted with an eagle.

IN Rev. J. W. Jones' "Personal Reminiscences of General Lee," it is stated that in 1861, after Lee's arrival in Washington from Texas, General Scott, with whom he was a great favorite, and who had the highest opinion of his military talents, used all his powers of persuasion to induce him to stand by the old flag. Mr. Lincoln sent the elder Blair to him with an offer of the chief command of the army. His reply to Mr. Lincoln's messenger was: "Mr. Blair, I look upon secession as anarchy. If I owned the four millions of slaves in the South I would sacrifice them all to save the Union; but how can I draw my sword upon Virginia, my native State?"

THE means suggested for the completion of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas show to what shifts the friends of such memorials may be put when the object of their admiration has been dead too long for any active interest in such a project. It is fourteen years since Douglas died, and the Monument Association now asks the Legislature to permit the removal of the remains from the lot which was purchased by the State from his widow for this memorial, in order that it may be sold and the proceeds applied to the completion of the monument. This sort of dickering with the land which was originally chosen from its selection by Douglas as a place for his residence, shows the slender hold which the departed statesman has upon the feelings of the people who profess to be most deeply interested in this tribute to his memory.—*Boston Globe.*

THE recent appointment of one of the Potters as Supervising Architect of the Treasury calls attention afresh to the remarkable amount of brains generated in the family of the late Bishop of Pennsylvania. One of his sons, Mr. Howard Potter, represents one of the great financial influences of the metropolis. Another, Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, is an influential member of Congress not even yet rated at his true worth—one of the most accomplished public men of our time, with a head full of real ideas of his own. He is now serving on the Congressional Committee at New Orleans. A third brother is President at Union College. A fourth brother is the rector of Grace Church in New York, who has just declined his election to the Bishopric of Iowa. A fifth brother, Gen. Potter, of Rhode Island, was a gallant officer, and made an admirable record during the war. The sixth, the new Supervising Architect, has already risen to prominence in his profession. And even yet the list is not exhausted.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

OLD maids are gradually increasing in number in Vermont.

THE Chicago marine at the present time aggregates 434 vessels, with a capacity of 88,891 tons.

A DETROIT hotel porter has to remove a diamond ring from his finger before laying hold of a big trunk.

TWENTY foreign nations have agreed to "come or send a hand" to the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876.

A LARGE number of cats in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., have recently died from what is supposed to be trichina.

THE chief magistrates of New Hampshire are styled Presidents until the adoption of the constitution of 1792.

THE deposits in the Massachusetts savings banks increased over fourteen millions during the year, marking the total $217,-452,120.84.

THE rent and sale of pews in Plymouth Church, last year, produced the sum of $58,346. The revenue secured by the auction of the pews this year amounts to $70,319.

NEAR UNION Station, Lancaster county, Pa., on the line of the Columbia & Reading Railroad, the unusual occurrence recently took place of a father and son marrying a mother and daughter.

LEGAL proceedings are instituted against sundry prominent citizens of Montpelier, Vt., for the heinous offence of having employed small boys to gather Christmas greens from hedges and trees on public property.

SEVEN new churches on the Back Bay land, Boston, have cost, it is estimated, over two millions of dollars. Of these the Feast Church cost $300,000, the Central Church, $600,000, and the new Trinity Church, $800,000.

"Men take wives because possession is not possible without marriage, and women take husbands because marriage is not possible without possession," is one of the sentences in Thomas Hardy's new novel, *Out of the Madding Crowd.*

A METHODIST minister in Kansas, owing to the late failure of crops, received only fifty cents for his first quarter's salary, and another, with a wife and five children, had neither milk, butter nor flesh on the table for six weeks, and used roasted rye for coffee.

A LITTLE Milwaukee girl recently started a fire in the kitchen stove with $1,100 worth of greenbacks which she found laid away in a drawer. The fire did not burn any better than ordinarily, but the owner, it is reported, chilled himself with curses as with a garment.

THE number of immigrants who arrived at New York in 1874 was 140,337, compared with 266,818 during 1873. There is thus a falling off of nearly one-half in the immigration, which shows the effect upon the other side of the Atlantic of the intelligence from this country of the depression in trade and the inability to procure work.

OF the two expeditions which went into Darfour from Egypt in December, Col. H. E. Colston and Lieut. Col. H. B. Hunt were in charge of one, and Col. E. S. Purdy and Lieut. Col. A. M. Mason were in charge of the other. These are all American officers, and were especially chosen for the service by Gen. C. P. Stone, Chief of Staff of the Khedive.

THE champion turkey of Massachusetts was so big this year that they had to knock him on the head with a sledge-hammer, and draw him up with a windlass. One of his hams was sent to a Boston charitable institution, and furnished a meal for seventy-five children. If this had appeared in any other paper than the *World* we should have set it down as—exaggeration.

A BOSTONIAN, by name Francis Lippitt, has, in a communication to the *Banner of Light*, called for the name of the Philadelphia gentleman who traced the spirit of Katie King to a material boarding-house and unearthed the fraud. He also wants the written statement of the young widow who swindled the public. Nothing less than this will cause him to doubt the genuineness of the Holmes developments.

THE New York *Times* commiserates the case of rich little boys in the city, because they have to wear such fine clothes and keep them nice. It says: "A little boy in a city is always to be pitied. If, in addition to his other disadvantages of liberty, he cannot get the knees of his pantaloons muddy without being reproached as a criminal, his case becomes worthy of the deepest commiseration." Yes, it is a hard case for a small boy to be rich, but then it is harder to be poor.

SOME modern philosopher has given us these eleven lines for the summary of life:

7 years in childhood's sport and play	7
7 years in school from day to day	14
7 years at trade or college life	21
7 years to find a place and wife	28
7 years to pleasure, follies give	35
7 years to business hardly driven	42
7 years for some wild-goose chase	49
7 years for wealth and bootless race	56
7 years for hoarding for your heir	63
7 years in weakness, pain and care	70

Then die, and go—you should know where.

THE statement is going the rounds that a mathematician at Harvard has calculated that the pet dogs now owned by students would cover the quadrangle at the rate of one dog for every square yard. Either these Harvard mathematicians are very unsound calculators, or they have a very rare breed of dogs in Massachusetts. A dog to a yard is no doubt a very large allowance, and we pity the people to whose houses the dogs belong. But in this latitude every well-constructed dog has at least four square feet, and we have seen a dozen pet dogs with nearly fifty. The Harvard allowance is very small. It would be a great deal better to let the quadrangle cover the dogs than to have such three-legged monsters cover the quadrangle.

HUMOROUS.

THE New York *World* wants to know if a man with a cough is not a hackman.

A HARTFORD widower prefers living near a saw-mill, as, he says, the sound puts him in mind of his lost wife.

COOING is well enough before marriage, but the billing does not come till after; and then it comes from tradesmen.

"WHAT do you sell those fowls for?" inquired a lady. "I sell them for profits," was the answer. "Thank you for the information that they are prophets," replied the querist, "I took them to be patriarchs."

PARISHIONER to his clergyman—"I suppose you don't know much about Stock Exchange matters, or I'd ask you what bonds a man with money should be most shy of?" Clergyman—"Oh, I can tell you that—vagabonds."

"YOU have a good husband, Betsy?" "Um! so so! good enough as men go. But what makes you speak of him?" "He told me yesterday that in twenty years he had never given you a cross word." "Oh! I should think not indeed; and he better not try it, either."

AN old lady in town has become disgusted with almanacs. She says if all the people in this country were to stop buying almanacs, "maybe the printers who make 'em would put in some total eclipses of the sun and moon, and some transits of Venuses that would be visible here."

A BARBER, while cutting the hair of a rural customer, ran his scissors against some hard substance, which proved to be a whetstone. The old farmer said he "had missed that whetstone ever since haying time last July, and had looked all over a ten-acre field for it, but now remembered sticking it up over his ear."

FOREIGN NOTES.

THERE are 12,000 periodicals taken at the British Museum.

TWO Protestant newspapers have been suppressed in Madrid.

A PURE-BREED merino ram was lately sold in Australia for $3,525.

ONE thousand Spanish troops will be sent to Cuba on the 10th instant.

THE value of coal produced annually from all sources of England is estimated at $620,000,000.

THE Montenegrin Government declares itself satisfied with Turkey's action in Padgoritza affairs.

TRIESTE is reported to be doing a large and lucrative business in the manufacture of imitation New England rum.

THE last issue of the London Postoffice Directory contains 1,630 Smiths in its commercial department, and 500 more under the head of the Court Directory.

LIEGE, Belgium, is trying a new style of pavement. It consists of a bed of masonry on which is spread a layer of asphalt, on which are laid blocks of iron nearly two inches thick.

THE Government of France is enormous, consisting of 1,500,000 soldiers, 150,000 clergymen, and 850,000 office-holders, making a total of 2,300,000 rulers of less than 40,000,000 people.

KING ALFONSO has sent a dispatch to Canovas confirming his ministerial appointments, and expressing the hope that there will now be inaugurated an era of real liberty, peace and forgetfulness of past records.

THE agents of the Red Star line in Philadelphia have received a cable dispatch stating that the steamer Adrian had passed the steamer Abbotsford two days from Queenstown, on her return to that port, under sail, with her machinery disabled. The Abbotsford was on her way from Antwerp to New York, via London, where she had been repaired after her collision with the Indus.

A YOKOHAMA correspondent saw European ladies, elegantly dressed in full evening costume, on their way to some dinner party in a baby cart drawn by stout coolies whose only clothing was the tattooing upon their backs and breech-cloths, four inches wide. One doesn't mind it after a while, but at first it seems very odd. So it did to see a naked coolie operating a sewing-machine.

GOV. GASTON, of Massachusetts, in his message, strongly pronounced against the encroachment of Federal power on the rights of States, and urges the return to amicable relations as the only guarantee for the peace and prosperity of the nation at large. The funded debt of the State is $29,465,204. The sinking fund created for its redemption amounts to nearly $11,000,000. The net debt is less than $19,000,000.

THEY have a way of treating snake-bite in Siam which, if not profitable to the patient or snake, has at least a funny side to the professional man to see more of these reptiles than, perhaps, the nature of his calling might approve. The plan of operation is as follows: The doctor fills three bottles with proof-spirits, over which he repeats a form of incantation; drinking one of the bottles up as he chants. If the snake does not come forth, Esculapius drinks a second bottle, and if on consuming a third bottle the snake still fails to make his appearance the patient must die. Should the snake present himself, the doctor takes three cowries in his hand, and then rehearses seven times a set of incantations till he has charmed the reptiles to come to his call while. The poison is then brushed from the wound with a handful of meyon leaves seven times, and the patient, if he can be got to eat a betel, will recover.

QUESTION ANSWERED.

When the Times Will Get Better.

"Why don't the times get better?"

That is a question which is frequently asked by our correspondents.

We think the times are getting better—slowly, but surely. And they will continue to grow better just about in the ratio that industry increases and extravagance decreases.

We were reading, not long ago, about a great Belgian iron manufacturer, whose works cover eight acres of ground. His business amounts to millions of dollars per annum, and he is able to undersell rivals in all parts of the world.

One of the chief reasons of his ability thus to triumph over competitors, is to be found in the facts that his personal and family expenses amount to only sixteen thousand francs ($3,000) a year, that he oversees his business himself, and that all his sons and sons-in-law work with him, and are as industrious and economical as he is.

How differently the great manufacturers of this country and their families operate. An American, with such a business as this Belgian, would not be content with living on a paltry three thousand two hundred dollars a year. His sons would not put on leather aprons and work at the bench. His daughters would not consent to their husbands working like day laborers.

No; he would have a costly establishment. They would all have costly establishments. His sons would spend more for cigars and dinners than suffices to pay all the personal and family expenses of the Belgian iron king. His daughters would expend the three thousand two hundred dollars in their outlay for one grand fancy ball. Newport, Saratoga, the European tour, and such like indulgences, would swallow up tens of thousands of dollars per annum. And in the absence of the head of the establishment, away on some fashionable tour, the cashier would leave with the contents in the treasury.

Of course, such a concern would have to charge high prices for all its commodities. With all the advantages of a high tariff and the cost of ocean transportation in its favor, it could not compete with the Belgian who, reinforced by all his family, attends assiduously to his business, and foregoes all the fashionable frivolities of the age.

It is not to be expected that anybody's family in this country will imitate the Belgian iron king's family; but it is not unreasonable to maintain that until industry and economy shall take the place of idleness and extravagance, the times will *not* generally and permanently get any better.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

A Resurrected Fortune.

Some time ago a well known miner in this vicinity, who has a very shaky idea of the security of the banking system, believing more faithfully in the old fashioned injunction, "when you get a good thing keep it," pulled up stakes and set up for a prolonged absence on foreign shores. Before leaving, however, he dug a hole in a secluded part of his land, and there deposited the hoarded gains of many a year's hard toil, to the amount of five or six thousand dollars in gold, and went his way meditating on the frailty of all banks, except clay banks, as the receptacles of golden treasures. In the long absence of our friend the premises were occupied by his son, who continued to make various changes and improvements thereon, until finally many of the old landmarks were obliterated, and the burial place of the hidden treasure was desecrated by being overtrodden by a family of pigs, comfortably domiciled above it. The old gentleman returned to his native heath, and went in search of his buried gold. Every trace by which he had hoped to locate it had disappeared, all attempts at resurrection seemed hopeless, and the search was finally abandoned, when it was found that the maternal swine, in her burrowings and rootings, had unearthed several twenty dollar pieces of the golden coin. She had found the open sesame, and the long hidden treasure was revealed intact.—*Dubuque Herald, December 25.*

Ill-Treatment of Hyenas.

If there be one animal which more than another enjoys the reputation of being perfectly able to take care of itself it is an hyena, but at this moment there are hyenas in England which are both unable to do this or to get any protection from the law, which punishes with severity the torturer of a rat or mouse. Lately Mrs. Edmonds, the proprietress of Edmond's Menagerie, and Frederick Hewitt, a performer in her employ, were charged by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with ill-treating six hyenas at the recent Leeds fair, by compelling them to go through a series of performances, one of which consisted of their being made to jump through iron hoops, lighted by tow and naptha, their backs being thereby so burned that the hair was singed off and raw wounds created. In defence it was urged that hyenas did not come within the act of Parliament, as they were wild, and were not domesticated animals. The magistrate, in delivering judgment, said, that gross cruelty had been practised by the two defendants he had not the slightest doubt, but at the time the act of Parliament was framed everything could not be provided for. At present there was no remedy, and he must, under the circumstances, give a verdict for the defendants.

Allopathy versus Homœopathy.

A novel experiment is about to be tried in Chicago for the purpose of testing the relative merits of allopathy and homœopathy. It is proposed to establish a free hospital, and to this end a large building, with a capacity for one hundred beds, will be rented for three years, one-half to be devoted to the adherents of homœopathy and the other to allopathy. The patients on entering the building will be taken alternately by the respective sides, so that it is thought in the course of a year one side would secure as many severe cases as the other. The method of arriving at a satisfactory diagnosis in each case seems to be a perplexing one, but it has been suggested that the physicians on one side of the house diagnose the cases for the other side, and *vice versa*. Every prescription is to be made in writing, and filed away for future inspection.

CURIOUS CROWS.

A Big Story from Florida—Confidence Game by a Crow.

A Florida correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows: The crows had kept up a racket since dawn. Trees and palmetto scrub were black with them. They alighted in camp within ten feet of us, and stole the provisions the instant our backs were turned. Incessantly did they scold us. It was plain that they were anxious for us to break camp, so that they might pick up what was left.

"Talk about crows," said Moore, while puffing his morning pipe, "they're the most knowing bird in Florida. Yes, sir, their intelligence is ahead of the nigger. They can tell a nigger from a white man a mile off, and they know a shotgun from a rifle. They know that they are of no account. Nobody hankers after crow meat, and no hunter wastes powder and shot on them. Why, I've been hunting and had the crows follow me and point out the game. They were willing to take their share of the work, too, and were satisfied with the leavings. If a man only knows how to take him, a crow's just as good as a dog. When I've been jumping a bear or a deer, I've had the crows light on the trees above 'em, and sing out: 'Here he is, old man, down below here!' Go for him!' And if I shot and missed, those crows would actually get disgusted. I could hear them talking to one another and saying: 'Oh, he's an hombre—he don't know how to shoot. But if I brought down the game, they'd scream and bounce from the trees and sail in for their divy.

"But the greatest case of sagacity in a crow that I ever saw," continued Moore, "was on the ocean beach, just across the lower end of the lake. Last year me and a fellow named Crowell were down there catching turtle. We used to clean 'em on a big beam of mahogany that had drifted ashore. There were thousands of crows on hand a picking up the entrails and scooping out the shells. They were so noisy that we had to holler to understand one another. You never see such a raft of crows. They were pretty shy along in the beginning, but they kept getting bolder and bolder, and by and by they walked right to the mahogany beam, and stole the choice steaks that we were saving for ourselves. Well, when Crowell see that, he began to get mad. He swore he couldn't stand it, and he hauled up and gave the crows two barrels of duck-shot. He had in a thundering charge,—a pailful of shot in each barrel. You never see such a sight. If it had been raining crows the beach couldn't have been blacker. You see this was in the morning. Well, for several hours the crows were mighty shy again, but along in the afternoon they took their chances once more and were around thicker than ever. They fought among themselves for the shells and the entrails, but they gave the steaks a wide berth. They were smart enough to know what the shooting was for.

"Well, among the flock we noticed a lame crow, with a sickly kind of a caw. He had come out from under Crowell's battery with one leg gone. He was a hard sight. When we first saw him his wing was drooping, and he was a limping along and a skrimishing around for something to eat, with the rest of them. We felt sorry for him. If you'd seen him you couldn't help but feel sorry, too. You see, the other crows didn't give him a living show. He would have starved to death if we hadn't sympathized with him, and seen that he got his share. We fed him the nicest chunks of turtle, and he got so tame that he'd limp up within two or three feet and almost eat out of our hands? We used to call him Sanna Anna, because you see he had lost his leg.

"Well," continued Moore, "for some time Santa Anna turned up regularly for his rations. He seemed to be growing weak, in spite of all the building up we gave him. One day we missed him. Crowell felt mighty bad. He almost cried. "Poor Santa Anna," says he, "could roost any place but on the ground. Some snake has got him, and that's the last of him." Crowell had got to be a great favorite. I felt about it as bad as Crowell, and no mistake. Down here in the wilderness, where you don't see a white man once in years, a fellow gets mightily attached to a crow when he's social like, and puts confidence in you. Well, all that day the crows kept a coming in and a ripping away, and along in the evening

FINANCIAL.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, January 8, 1875.

The subject of most interest in financial circles yesterday were the reported failure of Waring Brothers and the Allegheny Trust Company. The former receive the sympathy of the entire business community, Mr. Waring being one of our most active and enterprising business men. Various rumors were current as to the cause,—that of the Pennsylvania Railroad having sought to bring it about being denied. Mr. Waring is in Baltimore, and it is rumored that President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio road, proposes to see him through. We really hope this may prove true, and if Mr. Garrett wishes to attract to himself the cordial sympathy of our oil men, will do what he is credited with intending to do. The Trust Company failure is involved in no security, the amount of assets, that it has $230,000, and $125,000 liabilities, do not seem to fully account for the failure. We defer comment till fuller light is had.

The statement of assets and liabilities of James Bown show, assets, $180,424.19; liabilities, present, $134,003.17. He is also on notes of Citizens' Oil Refining Company to the extent of $279,133.36.

—At the meeting of the stock and bond holders of the C. C. and I. C. Railroad Company, at New York, on Monday the committee, as we learn from the New York papers, after reporting as to the amount of debt, recommended that a meeting of the mortgage bondholders be held to appoint special committees, with power to protect their interests; also, that the second mortgage bond holders be requested to call a meeting to take charge of their interests, and that the two committees co-perate so far as their interests would justify. The report was laid on the table. The stockholders' committee made a report in which they stigmatize the amended lease and contract as conceived in bad faith and consummated in fraud or by coercion, or under the pressure of threats of legal complications and exposures of questionable transactions. The language was strongly opposed by Col. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Road, and others also, but Mr. Smith, President of the C. C. and I. C. Road, and, after a great deal of discussion, this report was laid upon the table. The meeting then adjourned, and according to the recommendation of the stockholders' report, a meeting of the first and second mortgage bondholders was then organized. At the first mortgage bondholders' meeting the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the present committee of the bondholders be authorized to act as a committee for the first consolidated mortgage bondholders and other bondholders included in the $15,821,000 bonds, and that they are hereby empowered to employ counsel to draft an agreement to be submitted to said bondholders for approval and execution.

The second mortgage bondholders then met and approved the same committee to act for them.

—The billion in the Bank of England has increased £763,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 38⅝ per cent., is now 40 per cent. Circulation in open market for three months bills is 4⅛, or ½ below the Bank of England. Consols; money 92⅛@92⅜; account 92⅜@92⅝; 5-20's of 1865, 107⅜; do of 1867, 107¾; 10-40's 104⅝; new 5's 103½; New York Central 92; Erie 25⅜; do preferred 45.

FRANKFORT, January 7.—5-20's of 1862, 98¾.

PARIS, January 7.—Rentes 62f 17½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1875. }

Trade is general; merchandise continues dull; more so than at any time, if we mistake not, since the panic; in addition to a very limited demand for goods there is little or no margin for profit, and then, there is general complaint in regard to collections. Retailers very generally are in an embarrassing position; many of them have the greater part of their capital locked up in book accounts, and in consequence of so many people being out of employment and money as well, they are unable to make collections, and the result is they, in turn, are unable to satisfy the claims of the wholesale trade. It is hoped and expected that business generally will soon commence to pick up, but it is not reasonable to expect any general or permanent revival, as long as there are so many people out of employment.

LEVEES—Continue very quiet, but prices are nominally unchanged; $4.50@5.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—35@36c ₱ keg.

BEANS—Continue dull and neglected, with the supply increasing, and prices weak and drooping; quotations may be given at $1.70@2.₱ bushel, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Trade is limited, but ample continues very dull and with continued liberal receipts, the supply accumulating and a stronger disposition to sell manifested. Choice Dairy packages remain our quotations to 26@28 for prime to choice roll, and 18@20 for common to fair. It is seldom the supply is so large at this season of the year as it is just now, and prices are remarkably low; however, the indications just now point to a still further decline.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet; the demand is limited, and the supply ample, and will be prior to the holidays, but prices are still maintained; prime Ohio Goshen, 16½@17; New York, 15@16c.

CRANBERRIES—$10@13 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has fallen off very materially within the past few days, but the supply is small and their appears to be no disposition to realize; prices are still maintained; Apples, 6@6½; Peaches, 10@10½.

EGGS — The market continues dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements. Fair prices are still maintained, at 22@23c; packed, 20@22. There are few buyers now aside from bakers and hotels.

FLOUR—Trade in this important staple continues dull, but prices remain unchanged; Spring wheat flours, $5.50@5.75 for Wisconsins; and $5.75@6 for Minnesotas; Spring wheat for red $6.25@6.50 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—The stock of Coffee in first hands is greatly reduced, and the late advance in prices is firmly maintained; indeed, it may be said that the tendency is still upward, and further advances in the imports during the past 24 hours or since the date of our last report, but, as compared with last week, however, there has been a decline of from 25 to 30c. The receipts during the preceding Sunday up until noon to-day aggregated 192 cars, against 41 cars the corresponding time last week, and it was not to be expected that the extraordinary large receipts could help to be accepted without a slight reduction in consequence of a temporary scarcity, could be maintained in the event of increased receipts. Philadelphia hogs were quoted to-day at 7.50@7.70 and very quiet, as the demand is generally light on Thursday, while Yorkers brought 6.75@7c. The following is from a Chicago paper of Wednesday, in regard to hogs as well as the product: "Provisions were weakened by the larger supply of hogs. About 32,000 head were reported in, and the quality was generally good. This was a surprise to many, as lots had been freely made that the receipts would not reach 20,000 on any day this week. The arrivals were not greater than could be comfortably used by our packers, even if there were no shipping movement; but the recent strength in the speculative articles was chiefly based on the calculation that we are on the tail end of the crop and that the end of the fall would disappear before the close of this month. The country is undoubtedly bare of hogs in some sections, but it is probable enough remain to give Chicago packers all they want to do to the end of the regular packing season, though some points may be obliged to close earlier on account of a deficiency in the supply."

SHEEP.

The arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day were 64 cars, just double what they were at the corresponding time last week; however, with an increased demand, the market has been fairly active and prices fully sustained, although the feeling was not as strong to-day as it was yesterday, nor was it as good on Wednesday as on Tuesday, as the arrivals proved larger than had been expected, and, in addition, the run by the other route, by way of Buffalo, is also reported large, and the belief is entertained that, if the run next week should be as large as it was this week, the market will break down. Prime 100 ₱ fine wool withers, fat and smooth, 6@6¼; good 90@95 ₱s, 5¾@6; good 80@85 ₱s, 5@5¼; 70@75 ₱s, 4¼@4¾. Henry Eckman reports having purchased 31 cars, averaging from 70 to 125 ₱s, at 5, 4¾—4¼@4⅞ cents may be given as the extremes of the market; there was one bunch of extra reported at the last named figure.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1875. }

The market for Crude continues firm, with an upward tendency, although, as compared with yesterday, prices have not varied much; immediate shipment, at Parker, was quoted at $1.15@1.17½, although late in the day it was reported that holders were asking higher rates. It is said that producers and holders generally will hold as long as there are no indications of new territory being developed, or of large strikes being made. On the other hand, it is reported from the east that exporters, though favored by a material advance in the Continental quotations, refuse to take hold at present figures, the high rates of ocean freights and limited tonnage, is having a rather depressing influence on the refined market, but prices are fully sustained, and no decline can be looked for as long as the raw article keeps up to where it is, as it is highly necessary that the refiner has a much larger number of cents remaining unsold at the close of to-day than he had at the same time for several weeks; scarcely any of the Commission men were sold out, and as the most of the buyers had already obtained about all they wanted, it is almost certain that a good many will have to go on East in first hands. Salesmen all agreed in reporting a decline, but some of them made it much greater than others, and then again, there were those who claimed that the shrinkage was greater in common than prime cattle, while others, were confident that the best grades declined the most. It is certain, however, that prices were at least 25cts per cwt. lower than those of last week, some quarters quoting a decline of 50@75cts, but we are satisfied that the average shrinkage did not exceed 25cts, by the way, is a pretty sharp tumble in so short a space of time, and, furthermore, it was not generally expected. However, the receipts have been unusually large, as we have already shown, 137 cars in excess of the same time last week, and with a largely increased supply and scarcely an average demand, trade has been slow, and while it is true that the sales show an increase as compared with last week, it it should be borne in mind that the supply for several weeks past was unequal to the demand. If in provider there were some thirty or forty cars in the pens at noon to-day unsold, with but very few buyers, and as always heretofore, the probability is that the most of these will have to be shipped on in first hands; this was more cattle than has been on sale on Thursday for some time, and it affords a good illustration of which way the wind is blowing; it demonstrates that the market is unfavorable to the selling interest. The Philadelphia men bought pretty freely, 85 cars; New York took 24 cars, but there were comparatively few country buyers, and this was not without its effect in depressing the market. The highest price paid was by John McArdle to Briggs, Dock & Dunn, for 15 head of choice 1,300 steers 7.₱, but the same cattle sold in small lots would have brought 7¼c, perhaps 7¾c. In order to afford the reader a more definite idea in regard to prices, we append a brief report of the sales within the past two or three days.

No.	Average Weight.	Price.
18	1,290	6 75
17	1,370	6 75
17	1,280	6 60
16	1,230	5 50
19	1,060	5 50
17	1,066	5 00
17	910	4 35
1 Bull	1,170	4 35
20	1,340	6 00
28	1,260	5 00
18	1,090	5 50
19	1,050	5 00
15	1,030	5 00
15	1027½	5 00
33	1,560	7 25
33	1,350	6 25
12 Oxen	1,353	6 25
17	1,275	5 50
16	1,425	6 37
18	1,450	5 50
29	1,095	5 50

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock continues rather slow, and unless influenced by unusually light receipts and only a moderate demand, the general tone of the market is toward lower prices; there has not been much change during the past 24 hours or since the date of our last report, but, as compared with last week, however, there has been a decline of from 25 to 30c. The receipts during and including Sunday up until noon to-day aggregated 192 cars, against 41 cars the corresponding time last week, and it was not to be expected that the extraordinary large receipts could help to be accepted without a slight reduction in consequence of a temporary scarcity, could be maintained in the event of increased receipts. Philadelphia hogs were quoted to-day at 7.50@7.70 and very quiet, as the demand is generally light on Thursday, while Yorkers brought 6.75@7c. The following is from a Chicago paper of Wednesday, in regard to hogs as well as the product: "Provisions were weakened by the larger supply of hogs. About 32,000 head were reported in, and the quality was generally good. This was a surprise to many, as lots had been freely made that the receipts would not reach 20,000 on any day this week. The arrivals were not greater than could be comfortably used by our packers, even if there were no shipping movement; but the recent strength in the speculative articles was chiefly based on the calculation that we are on the tail end of the crop and that the end of the fall would disappear before the close of this month. The country is undoubtedly bare of hogs in some sections, but it is probable enough remain to give Chicago packers all they want to do to the end of the regular packing season, though some points may be obliged to close earlier on account of a deficiency in the supply."

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Hay Markets.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—Is in fair local demand and steady, with an ample supply. We quote prime loose pressed timothy at $22@25; tight do, $18@21, and lower grades at $14@18 ₱ ton in bales on arrival.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Continues dull and easy. There is little demand from any quarter. Timothy prime $15; No 1, $17; No 2, $12@13.50; mixed, $13@13.50, choice upland prairie, $12@12.50; No 1 do, $11@11.50; No 2 or slough, $10@10.50.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Dull and unchanged. Timothy quotable at $2@2.25 for common to good and $2.50@2.65 for prime to choice. Clover was in demand at about $5.40@5.45 for good to prime mulcura, but holders were asking a shade above these figures, and the market ruled quiet. Flax, although quiet, remains steady and firm; quotable at $1.56@1.57 for good crushing. Hungarian and millet at 70@80 cents, and millet at 70@75c, according to quality.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 7, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.
CORN MEAL—Steady at $2.40@3.60.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 1 spring nominal; No 2 88¾c cash; 89¾c seller February; 90¾c seller March. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed new 64¾@65c cash; 65c bid seller February; new rejected 62c. Oats dull and lower; 52¾@52¾c spot; 52¾c seller February; 49¾c seller March. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 95@98c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; No 2 $1.26@1.26; No 3 $1.08@1.16.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs steady at $7.80@8.25. Pork dull at $15.75 spot; $15.60 seller February; $19.30 seller March. Lard: demand fair and market firm; $13.30 cash; $13.45 seller February. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 94c.

On call Board in the afternoon wheat closed heavy at 89@89¾c seller February. Corn heavy at 64¾c seller January. Pork weak; $15.70 seller February. Lard firm at $13.47½@13.50 seller February.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Flour dull and lower; receipts 11,600 barrels; superfine western and State $4@4.40; common to good $4.65@4.90; good to choice $5.15@5.80; white wheat extra western $6.10@6.75; extra Ohio $4.65@6.60; St. Louis $4.90@6.60. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal quiet at $4.10@4.75. Wheat dull and strongly in favor of buyers; receipts 6,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1.20@1.23; No 2 $1.08@1.10; No 2 Milwaukee $1.14@1.15½; winter red western $1.22@1.27; white $1.25@1.31. Rye quiet at 93@96c. Barley quiet; Canada West 66c. Malt steady. Corn dull. Coffee firm, sugar very dull; prime 8¾c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum firmer; refined 12¾@12¾c; crude 6¼c. Rosin dull at $2.10@2.15. Turpentine dull at 36c. Eggs firm at 32@33c. Pork dull; new mess $20.62½@20.75; old. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; long clear western 10¾c; short clear do 11c. Lard firm; prime steam 13¾@13¾c; kettle 13¾@13¾c. Tallow dull; western 13@13¾c. Cheese firm at 12¾@13¾c. Clover seed quiet and firm at 10¾c. Whisky firm at 99c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—Flour; no low grades or family; very few western; only for the demand; treble $6.50@6.75; choice $7@7.50. Corn; good supply; dull and weaker; white 86c; mixed and yellow 85c. Oats good supply and dull at 67½c. Bran in light supply and firmer at $1.25@1.30. Hay: fair supply; dull and firm; choice 82c. Pork steady; no demand; held at $17. Bacon; small stock; no demand; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 12c. Hams; new sugar cured dull at 12¾@13c. Bryant means in light supply and firm; shoulders 7½@7¾c; loose and packed clear rib 10¾c; clear 10¾@10¾c. Lard in demand and higher; tierce packed 13¾c; refined 14¾@14¾c. Sugar: demand good and prices firm; fair to fully fair 6¼@6¾c; prime to choice 7¾@8¼c. Molasses: low grades dull and unchanged; high grades scarce and in demand; inferior 30@34c; centrifugal 35c; fair 48@50c; prime 56@58c; strictly prime 55@56c; no choice on hand. Whisky dull; ordinary and western 93c. Coffee unchanged. Corn meal; supply light; demand limited at $4@4.10.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Business was sluggish with commission houses, and the jobbing trade continued very dull. Brown sheetings are in fair demand and steady at quotations. Bleached cottons are slow. Shirting prints are in good demand, but bulk fancy styles are dull. Cotton flannels and dress goods are beginning to move. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "The Hallowell Manufacturing Company's agency has been placed with Francis Baker."

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—1 car oaxels Mullins & M; 1 car lumber W F Richardson; 2 bbls lime Richards & H; 100 bbls flour Shomaker & Co; 2 cars wheat Marshall B K & Co; 1 bxs f fish D W Garrett; 5 do Thos McCoy; 4 do W Burgh; 2 bxs glass Atlantic Glass Co; 5 do Evans & Co; 6 bdls hose Hartley McKee & Co; 4 bbls b glass R nox K & Co; 2 bxs s cases F Pollard; 34 g bdls s Aubrey; 11 pks tobacco J S Stone; 1 ½ bbl wine J Lutz; 1 bbl oil Baker Brothers; 12 kegs beer Thos Miller; 100 bags wheat J Rose; 11 cks b glass Wm Hamilton & Co; 1 bbl oil Lynd Bros & Co; 2 bbls vinegar and 1 bbl whisky Mullins; 100 bbls flour Shoaff & Co; 1 car hay L G Graff & Co; 40 bbls bungs A P Mills; 1 car barley F Schiels; 14 bbls scrap steel Reese Graff & Hughey.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—30 cars coal N Y & C & G Co; 14 do Armstrong D & Co; 8 do Sable Coal Co; 10 cars stone Klemm & C Bros. 1 do Say O H Allenton; 1 do A S Carlisle; 8 dry hides 1 green hide 2 rolls leather Flaccus & son; 6 bbls 1 oil Dunlap Furnace Co; 1 bbl hollow 1 Barnett & Co; 2 pkgs nuts 3 do beans N McClure & Co; 1 hlf bbl wine A Kleeroflinger; 42 bags oats 30 bags corn Kell & H; 1 box p nuts Zephaniah & Spear; 2 bdls copper R Supplee Atwood & McCalley; 1 bx sund Sarah A Marble; 1 hlf bbl ticket 2 bdls cords sleigh A McClure & Co; 1 box h n goods M E Culbertson; 1 do Pies D & Co; 2 calves W Hoffman; 1 bx butter 3 sks flour and 1 do White & Co; 1 bx poultry 1 keg eggs John Smiley; 2 dressed hogs Wm Hoffman; 1 lot of household goods Adam Seech.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. 3 pkgs butter Volgt M & Co; 88 bdls Flaccus & Sons; 6 pkgs lard J H Loh & Co; 40 sks 10 bbls flour C Coleman; 2 pkgs berry J H Lippincott; 1 pkg soap R M Owen; 10 do J Keeling; 100 bbls flour C Howard, 1 car flour 1 do feed Brady & Co; 1 car lumber N S Coulter; 2 cars potatoes W Dilworth; 1 car hay W H McDonald; 3 cars scrap iron W Muirhead; 1 car flour Shoemaker; 1 car hams R Owens; 1 do Reed Hill & Kerr; 1 car flour T C Jenkins.

ALLEGHENY STATION—10 bbls 40 sks flour W & J Carson; 26 hides 3 bbls tallow W Merriman; 2 bxs cheese F Beckert; 2 bbls alcohol W Bridge; 1 do whisky G Heidegger; 2 bxs eggs Hall & S; 1 car mail Lutz & W; 15 bales batting Boggs & B; 1 car boards D Gilmore; 75 bxs bran Price & Bro; 1 car scrap iron Retter S & Co; 22 sks mill feed T Phillips & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars oa ts Haworth & D.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ores and Bloom.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Carubrta I C o	14	W M Eckley p	4
Lucy Furnace o	10		
Total	28		

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Byers McC & Co o	2	Moorhead m	4
Shoenberger P & Co o	5	J D. Laying m	2
Graff B & Co o	1		
Total	17		

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tires, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
Flour ! Flour !
HANNA, WOOD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
249 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Caldwell & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
BAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

GEORGE STEWART,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROUND FEED, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11-k31

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
155 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. Knox & Son,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE
WHOLSALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WHITMORE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in COUNTRY PRODUCE, CANNED GOODS, &c. Agents for Dr. NEWLAND'S MILD BOTANIC BITTERS. 46 NINTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. de8:k18

COAL AND COKE.
ROBERT R. LATIMER,
Coal Dealer.
CONNELLSVILLE R. R. DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Best Family Coal, Nut Coal and Slack always on hand.
Orders left at J. S. Porter's, 41 West Diamond street, corner Ohio, Allegheny, or at James Patterson's, 1299 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, will receive prompt attention.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St

Caldwell & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
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Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St

PRESSED CORNED BEEF, READY FOR TABLE USE.—Thoroughly cooked meat, pressed solid into two and four pound hermetically sealed can, can be cut into thin slices and will be found reliable and cheap, and for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and 9th streets.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Stations.	Pittsburgh, Jan. 7, 1875. Above low water.	Above Change in Ft. In.	Dir'n	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	24	+11	NW	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	6	—1	NW	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa.	3		NW	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa.	9		NW	Clear.
Louisville	11	—3	W	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	17	+2	NW	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	26	—2	W	Cloudy.
Paducah, Ky.	27	+6	W	Lt Snow.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	—2	NW	Lt Snow.
Shreveport, La.	16	+7	NW	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	River frozen		NW	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	18	+2	W	Cloudy.
Dubuque	5		SW	Clear.

GEORGE H. ROBE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was five feet two inches, and falling. The Allegheny ice was much lighter yesterday, from which. It is fair to infer that it has closed at some point above.

CAPT. ALEX F. POWER bought the Lantsville at Cincinnati Monday for $6,650.

NO arrivals, and the R. W. Skillinger, for Cincinnati, was the only departure. The Skillinger had about all she could take on the water.

THE Warner, en route from New Orleans to Cincinnati, has 40 hogsheads sugar and 300 barrels molasses, and the Sam. J. Hale 63 barrels molasses for Pittsburgh.

THE Simpson Horner, N. J. Bigley, Resolute and Nellie Speer passed Cincinnati, Tuesday, going down, and the Ed. Hobbs, with a tow of ore, en route for Wheeling, passed up the same day.

THE fine side-wheeler Cincinnati, Capt. C. L. Brennan, is the next packet in turn for Cincinnati, and, consequently, will be the next boat out. Capt. Brennan expects to get out to-morrow.

CAPT. ALBERT STEIN gives notice in the Cincinnati papers that the steamer Charley Morgan has withdrawn from the Line, and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the Line on and after this date.

PITTSBURGH will be pretty well represented in Chicago on or about the 15th, when the bids for the upper Missouri transportation contract will be opened. It is almost certain that Pittsburgh will get the contract.

WM. PAUL, the present Superintendent of the Allegheny Water Works, was formerly a steamboat engineer, and Captain H. Clay Richmond, who, in all probability, will be his successor, is also an old steamboat engineer.

CAPTAIN GOULD has concluded to name the new Missouri river packet, now ready to launch at Howard's ship-yard, the Mollie Bee. Jewis No. 3, and the enterprising gentleman who is building her, under Captain Gould's supervision. She will launch as soon as the river falls some.

CAPTAIN JAMES RAFFERTY, we regret to learn, has been visited by an affliction in the death of a young child, at his home in Vanceburg, Ky. He has the sympathies of many friends. He superintended the Mollie Ebert to visit his family at Vanceburg, and, on to relate, heard for the first time that his darling had been taken sick, died and buried two days previous to his arrival home.

CAPTAIN J. DEHART, of the Shannon, retired early and apparently good health to his room, on his Tennessee River packet, Monday night, about 4 A. M. He waked with a smothering sensation, gasping with the greatest difficulty. Having thrown out of bed, the texas watchman says, and was fairly black in the face from suffocation. A glass of water revived him, and he is now well. He has had symptoms of this character recently, indicating apoplexy.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Thursday says: "The Bishop was aboard the seven yesterday. The Sappho left for Evansville, and the Eagle and Charles Morgan, for Pittsburgh, last night. The My Choice, Oakland, Coal Valley, Coal Hill, Alice Brown and Stella arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday morning, and the Andes and Batchelor, seeing that the ice in the river above will pass away soon, and that the weather indications are decidedly favorable, have concluded to reload the Mollie Ebert for Pittsburgh. She will have no difficulty in getting through.

A CINCINNATI paper of 3d, inst., says:—Yesterday morning, when the Gov. Allen landed at Duckport, Capt. Benson found 200 bales of cotton and 3,000 sacks seed awaiting him. He was about to begin taking it on when the negro crew mutinied, and going ashore, drew their firearms and opened fire on the boat. Finding the situation, Captain Benson backed the boat out and left the insubordinate roustabouts on shore. He came down here, got a crew of thirty men and a small amount of artillery, and went back after his cotton and seed.

CAPTAIN JACK HARRISON, of the steamer Courier, met with an accident at Parkersburg on Saturday last that has laid him up ever since. As the Courier landed at Parkersburg Capt. Harrison jumped upon the wharf boat, and a heavy gust of wind taking it from the door of the wharf boat was blown against him with such force as to carry him upon the head and knocking him senseless. He is still unable to attend to his customary duties. Capt. James Williamson, late of the Mollie Rogers, has temporarily taken charge of the Courier.

YESTERDAY'S *Cincinnati Commercial* says: The J. F. Ellwood arrived from Pittsburgh with four coal and three coke barges. The Ellwood, for the Pittsburgh, departed with 500 tons, and takes 40 tons of coal at Hanging Rock. Captain Jacob Roe and son are at the wheel. Captain J. P. Dunlevy, late of the Esperanza, came down from Pittsburgh Tuesday night. Will. Rees, who made the last trip as freight clerk of the Exporter, returns to Pittsburgh to-day to resume his duties in his father's machine shop. Mollie Rogers, Jr., will attend to the office business of the Exporter single handed to New Orleans.....Captain W. J. Behan's Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packets as follows: Hercules and tow sticking on the Upper Bar at Merrimans; one coal boat sunk in the channel at Whites's; two coal boats sunk on the Shore Bar at Dondman's; two coal boats sunk on the bar at Brown's Island; Grand Lake and tow laid up at Tom Morris's; one coal boat left on the shore at Industry.....A telegram from Louisville says that several managers refuse to look for coal boats in the canal after dark, and the boats are lying to at the lower wharf. The Shannon and Minnesota received some freight here and descended the falls.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

Also taking Freight and Passengers for all Way Points, and taking Freight and Passengers for the Lower Ohio, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, &c.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL PASSENGER STEAMER JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN.....Master
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Corner of Wood and Water streets, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
No. 84 Water street.

SATURDAY, January 9—4 P. M.

INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITT

LATEST NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.

The Conservatives Hold Aloof.

PROTESTS AGAINST GEN. SHERIDAN'S POLICY.

An Indignation Meeting Called in New York.

A Rebel's Advice to Rebels.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Senator Gordon, having received numerous telegrams from New Orleans, has made a general reply to them, as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON—To Governor John McEnery, Lieutenant-Governor Penn, and R. H. Marr, New Orleans: I congratulate you on the forbearance of the people. Still forbear. Bear every wrong, and if arrests and handcuffs are resorted to, still forbear, and your rights will be vindicated by the American people. You cannot better subserve the interests of Louisiana, of the South generally, and of liberty, than by continued forbearance, even unto death. (Signed.) J. B. GORDON.

Kellogg Legislature.

Both Houses were in session, proceeding with business. The Conservatives remain together in caucus.

Nothing more is reported in military circles.

Gov. Kellogg, in an interview to-day, said he was willing to abide by the decision of the Congressional Committee if they arbitrate the 1872 election case.

An Explanation.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—J. H. Oglesby, in a letter, says: The testimony given by me before the Congressional Committee has been imperfectly understood. I desire to put myself right. I have no recollection of having used the word "prosperous." I said, or intended to say, we were sounder than ever before. Our business is less in volume and sounder in character. Claiming to possess ordinary intelligence, I am at a loss to understand why the term "prosperous" has been put in my mouth. Prosperity does not exist here.

What the Governor of Tennessee Says.

NASHVILLE, January 7.—Gov. Brown, in his message to the Legislature, says: Permit me to express my congratulations that, unlike the Legislative Assembly of one of our sister States, you have been allowed to assemble peaceably, and to perfect your organization without intimidation. No military force surrounds your capitol or drives from their rightful seats the representatives of the people. No petty tyrant does now here avail to disperse the State's Legislature. Yet your immunity from such outrage is just now made the more conspicuous by the spectacle of Louisiana trampled under foot and desecrated of her liberties. If we may credit reports that reach us through the daily press, and which seem to have the sanction of official authority, the power of the National Government, through its military arm, is being used for the subversion of all the liberties the people of Louisiana have a right to hold dear. Possibly it is not in your power to do more than interpose a solemn and earnest protest against this glaring crime; yet if this be all that the representatives of so valorous a State as Tennessee may do, I trust that your protest may be made with such emphasis and earnestness as to arrest the attention of every patriotic citizen in this republic, and awaken the people everywhere to a sense of the dangers that threaten our constitutional liberties.

An Indignation Meeting Called for New York.

NEW YORK, January 7.—The following address to the citizens of New York, calling on them to meet and protest against militiary interference in Louisiana, was issued this evening.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1875.—To the citizens of New York: To-day's Associated Press dispatches of events which took place in our sister city of New Orleans, present the most marked attack upon the rights of American citizens that has ever been made since the establishment of our Government. A legislative body of a sister State, peaceably assembled, has been broken into and dispersed by Federal troops, acting under orders from the President of the United States. To give expression to the outraged feeling which every citizen of a free commonwealth must experience at a crime, happily in this country unparalleled, against the underlying principles of our Government, we ask you to assemble, irrespective of party ties, at Cooper Institute, on Monday evening, January 11th.

Signed—William Cullen Bryant, William H. Wickham, William M. Evarts, William B. Duncan, August Belmont, Manton Marble, Whitelaw Reid, Charles A. Dana, Sydney Webster, and others.

A Protest from the Arkansas Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, January 7.—In the House this morning the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Durham, and referred to a special committee of five:

WHEREAS, On the 5th of January, 1875, in the city of New Orleans, the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, elected by the people thereof, had peaceably, quietly, and according to law, convened and organized for the purpose of attending to the legislative business of the State; and,

WHEREAS, Said Legislature, convened and organized as aforesaid, was empowered to judge of the qualifications and election of its own members; and,

WHEREAS, In pursuance of said authority the said Legislature did proceed to pass upon the qualifications and election of five members thereof, and did decide by resolution that said five members had been duly elected, and were duly declared entitled to seats as members of said Legislature; and

WHEREAS, General De Trobriand, of the United States army, acting, as we are informed, under orders from Gen. Sheridan, did enter the hall of the House of Representatives of said State, and by force of arms attempt to eject the said five members of said body, and to force upon them as Chief Clerk one Vigers, who had not been elected to such position; and

WHEREAS, a majority of the members of said Legislature, desiring no conflict with the military authorities of the United States, and from their duty to their State and constituents and the people, did respect did peaceably retire from the show of a force of arms, and thus a Legislature chosen by the people of a sovereign State of the American Union has, in substance and in fact, been driven from its military United States, without any shadow or authority of law; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that we do earnestly protest, in the name of the sovereign people of the State of Arkansas against this, an authorized military interference in the local affairs of a State, duly acknowledged to be, and compose, a part of this American Union, and we here now appeal to the candid judgment of the people of these United States to know whether or not the Southern States are mere provinces or independent States within and composing a part of this Union, with the constitutional right to govern in their own local affairs.

From the Arkansas Clergy.

The following was published to-day:

To the people of the United States:

Having seen a dispatch of Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, in which he speaks of terrorism as existing in this State, and Arkansas, we feel it to be our duty, in behalf of the religious communities with which we are connected, to say to the world at large that there is no such thing as terrorism existing in this State, and no representation of public opinion or private action except that imposed by an ordinary code of laws and that since the last of May last, the past year the country has been profoundly quiet. There have been no persecutions, political or otherwise, and as far as we have been able to learn no White League or any other similar associations. As Genetal Sheridan has not been in Arkansas, and could only have received an opinion by hearsay, this fact may account for an opinion of the existence of imaginary evils for which he proposes a remedy, which, of itself, would extinguish all law and procure a condition of affairs which would be a terrorism indeed.

Signed—William Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock; A. R. Winfield, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church South, Little Rock, Ark.; H. N. Pierce, Missionary Baptist of Arkansas and Indian Territory; Thos. R. Welch, pastor of Presbyterian Church; T. J. Leak, pastor M. E. Church; Jacob Bloch, Rabbi of congregation Bnai Israel.

Protest From Gov. Allen, of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 7.—Governor Allen has sent the following message to the General Assembly, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

To the General Assembly:

I desire to call your attention to the grave circumstance of the interference of Federal troops in the organization and proceedings of the Legislature of a sister State. If the reported action of the military, in unseating persons claiming to be members of the Louisiana Legislature and giving their places to persons claiming the same, is true, and is legal and proper, then the same interference would be legal and proper here, and seems to me to be the duty of the representatives of the people of this State to at once enter a vigorous protest against the action that may be made a precedent at some further time for the overthrow of the civil government here. If there is a law warranting the settling of contested election cases in the State Legislature by the use of Federal troops, then, in my judgment, you should request its immediate repeal. If there is no law for it, then your indignant protest should be heard at Washington, insisting upon such action by Congress as will prevent, in the future, such flagrant outrages against civil liberty.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

From Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, January 7.—Governor Gaston, in his message, refers to the Louisiana matter as follows: The presence of an armed force of the United States in the Legislature of a State, for the purpose of settling an election contest between political parties is a matter of great concern to all the people of all the States, more especially in a case where the possible effect of such presence may be to subvert the popular will, and impose upon the people rulers whom they have not selected. I invite the immediate attention of the Legislature to this subject.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senators Discussing the Southern Troubles.

The Finance Question Settled.

The Mint Bureau Preparing to Coin Silver.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1875.

The Senate Finance Bill Passed by the House.

The Senate Finance bill passed the House this afternoon by a vote of 136 to 99. Considerable excitement was caused by the peremptory refusal of Mr. Maynard to follow the instructions of the Banking and Currency Committee allowing amendments to be offered. It is claimed that the bill being before the committee only informally, the members' instructions were not binding upon the chairman.

The Southern Question

absorbed the entire time of the Senate today, while the House divided its time between the Finance bill, Pacific Mail and ex-Judge Durell.

Specie Payments.

The Mint Bureau, having made extensive preparations for the purchase and coinage of silver, in anticipation of the passage of the Senate Finance bill, will now push the work forward with vigor, and put a large amount of silver coin afloat at an early day.

The Army Headquarters.

An erroneous impression seems to prevail in some quarters that the headquarters of the United States Army were removed from Washington to St. Louis last October. The fact is, Gen. Sherman was detailed to St. Louis at his own request, precisely the same as any other subordinate officer, having sufficient influence with the Commander-in-Chief, might be. For Gen. Sherman is but a subordinate officer after all—subordinate to the President and Secretary of War. It should be understood that the headquarters of the Army and Navy are at Washington, and President Grant is Commander-in-Chief. If Gen. Sherman was detailed to China, the headquarters of the Army would be here all the same.

Supreme Court.

There is a project on foot here to increase the number of Supreme Judges to fifteen, and to organize several sub-Supreme Courts, each to be devoted to hearing and deciding cases especially assigned to it, the Supreme bench being convened together only on Constitutional and National cases.

Sewing Machine Patents.

The Sewing Machine patent lobby is quietly laying plans to smuggle through some of its jobs, for the extension of sewing machine patents, during the closing hours of the session. They hardly expect to get a disinterested vote, but will endeavor to have as follows vote into some other measure.

Iron Clad Lobby.

There has been a large lobby here ever since the rebellion, pressing their claims for additional compensation for iron clads furnished the Government. The impression seems to prevail, however, that these builders have already received all or even more than they are entitled to. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1874.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning resumed the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation by asking Charles Abert again: To whom did you pay the money disbursed by you under the direction of Irwin? Abert thereupon read to the committee several letters, one from Irwin, who said he could not give his consent to Abert answering this question; that he doubted the propriety of counsel ever giving up the confidence of his client; that he would be content if Abert would follow the advice on this point of Judge Johnson, Jeremiah Black or some other lawyer of similar standing. Eeverdy Johnson's letter to Abert states: "If you were Irwin's counsel, and in that capacity was directed to employ other persons, and to them moneys or funds placed in your hands, you cannot legally or morally disclose their names without his consent." Abert was excused until Saturday, when he said he would decide upon answering the questions of the committee.

G. W. Riggs, banker, identified the check for $5,000, payable to the order of John G. Schumacker, and paid in $1,000 bills, at the request of Schumacker. Abert had an account in 1872 in witness' bank, and he would furnish the committee with a transcript.

A Fraudulent Claim.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has pronounced fraudulent the claim of Sugg Fort, of Tennessee, and the Secretary of the Treasury has directed suit to be brought against Fort in the United States Circuit Court at Nashville for the recovery of the money, and has called the attention of the attorney for the District to facts for such criminal or civil action as the case may warrant.

Making Irwin Comfortable.

The House having refused to relieve Richard B. Irwin from imprisonment in the county jail, Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway this afternoon went to the jail to make arrangements for the comfort of Irwin. Irwin has been assigned a room, which will be rendered comfortable by the addition of winter furniture. It is expected that Irwin will be removed thither to-morrow or next day.

Investigating the Alleged Sale of a Cadetship.

The Committee on Naval Affairs resumed the investigation of the charge against Mr. Stowell for selling a naval cadetship. State Senator Graham, of Virginia, continued his testimony, and stated that Stowell knew of his transactions from first to last in connection with the sale of the cadetship. Graham was asked by ex-Governor Wells, attorney for Stowell, whether he had been charged with embezzling clothing and selling it out of the State when agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, but declined to answer, on the ground that it was not pertinent to the investigation.

VICKSBURG.

The Congressional Investigation Continued.

VICKSBURG, January 7.—The examination of Judge Speed was resumed by the investigating committee to-day. He testified that the Sheriff had no authority under the Code to call out the entire power of the district to quell riots, rows or affrays. He said if the blacks in good faith would assimilate with the whites, the latter would divide the offices with them if good colored men were selected.

During the course of his examination it was shown that at the last August election, just as the vote had been counted in the 2d ward, the gas was turned off and the ballot box thrown out of the window, but the tally sheets were preserved and returns made from them. It was from this ward that three colored men were returned as School Trustees. He thought they were not elected, but so returned as a concession to the blacks. This was the only irregularity in that election.

Adjourned.

A TEST CASE.

The Verdict of the Jury in the Action of Philip Blattan vs. The Nation Trust Company.

In the case of Philip Blattan against the Nation Trust Company, an action to recover money deposited, which has been on trial for two or three days in the Common Pleas Court, No. 2, the jury returned yesterday afternoon with a special verdict, of which the following is a copy:

We find that the plaintiff commenced to make deposits with the firm of defendants, doing business under the name of the Nation Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, on the 20th of July, 1871, and made deposits from time to time up to October 20, 1873; and that on the 11th day of July, 1873, an account was stated between said plaintiff and the Trust Company at that date, and that the balance found to be due at that date to plaintiff was the sum of $2,097.70.

We find that all of the defendants were partners in the said firm, to the date of said account stated. We further find that on the 2d day of October, 1873, there was due the plaintiff $3,299 88, and that payments made to plaintiff on his check prior to that date, had paid all deposits made prior to August 15, 1872.

We find that the firm of the Nation Trust Company was formed and regulated by articles of association or partnership; that under the provisions thereof the partners changed from time to time; that the name of such parties going out and coming in with their shares and interest were shown by the books of this firm, as also payments made to them on account of alleged profit; that by advertisement and otherwise made known to the public, that all the stockholders were individually liable to the depositors; that plaintiff was informed of this, and that he was also informed before and during the time he was making deposits, of the names of numerous stockholders.

We find that the following persons were stockholders during such time, but that the plaintiff had no knowledge that they were such, and the said partners took no active part in the management of the business other than that of ordinary stockholders under the articles of the association; and that said partners retired from the firm without giving any notice thereof, as follows: John Seibert, July 18, 1873; E. K. Squire, July 22, 1873; J. B. Berg, September 30, 1873.

Not being fully instructed as to whether, under the facts, the plaintiff is entitled to recover, we find for the plaintiff the sum of $3,442.59, subject to the opinion of the Court upon the question of law reserved, to wit, as to whether, under the findings of the fact, the plaintiff is entitled to recover the entire amount of said verdict, or the amount above stated to be due the plaintiff on the account stated July 11th, 1874, or on part of said account. If the Court should be of the opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to recover either of said amounts, their judgment to be entered for such amount. If not, then judgment be entered for the defendants *non obstante veredicto*.

Mink Sable Muffs and Boas

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Mink Sable Muffs and Boas.

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

HOME NEWS.

Union Meeting.

A Union Meeting, closing the "Week of Prayer," will be held to-morrow (Saturday) evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, Penn street. Subject: "Revival." Christians of all denominations are invited to attend.

The names of the persons who will have charge of the meeting will be announced in Saturday's papers.

The New Election—Argument on the Restraining Order to Come Off To-Morrow.

The argument on the bill in equity filed by Messrs. McDevitt, Boggs et al., against Mayor Blackmore, on Wednesday evening, asking that a retraining order be granted prohibiting His Honor from issuing a proclamation for a new election, will take place to-morrow morning at half-past nine o'clock. The case will decide, in all probability, the validity of the election held nearly a year ago, about which there has been so much dispute, and the decision given will be looked to with interest.

Fire in Butler County

About five o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the gocery store and residence of Mr. Samuel Cashdollar, in Adams township, near Breakneck Postoffice, Butler county, and the building with contents, was entirely destroyed. It was a two-story frame building, part of which was occupied as a country store, and the rest was occupied by Mr. Cashdollar. The loss is about $2,500, on which there is $800 insurance in the Mutual Insurance company. It was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

Hymeneal.

We tender our congratulations and sincere good wish es to our esteemed friend and contributor, Rev. Dr. W. A. Davidson, upon his entrance upon the hymeneal journey with Mrs. Lidie A. Marshall, of the East End. The interesting ceremony incidental to this connubial co-partnership, was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Nesbitt being the officiating minister.

In mingling our good wishes with other friends, we tender the hope that their lines may ever fall to them in pleasant places, and that the future may bring to them all the happiness and prosperity their merits deserve.

American Protestant Association.

A friendly meeting of the various American Protestant Associations of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was held last night, at the rooms of the Iron City Lodge, in Maltby Hall, on Fifth avenue. The attendance was quite large indeed, and all present manifested the deepest interest in the speeches made. The meeting organized about eight o'clock, by calling George H. Conley to the chair, and electing the following Vice Presidents: Herman Baer of Lodge No. 3, T. J. Dunn of No. 11, H. Sonneberger of No. 12, C. Schlieper of No. 24, Mr. Reintzhausen of No. 36, A. Klicker of No. 42, E. Becker of No. 57, Henry Arnold of No. 72, Chairman of No. 80, and C. Spachner of No. 33. The first address of the evening was delivered by Rev. Carl Schilling, who spoke in German, and he was followed by D. L. Smith, John A. Myer, and others, who talked in English. The addresses related to the progress and efficiency of the organization, &c., and received the closest attention.

COUNTY OFFICES.

The Returns for the Month of December.

The following are the returns for the different county offices for the month of December:

A. Highlands, Clerk of Orphans' Court	$ 148 00
W. McCallin, Coroner	115 25
M. Bayne, District Attorney	981 25
Ralph J. Richardson, Recorder	1,589 00
B. F. Kennedy, Prothonotary	2,565 40
John H. Hare, Sheriff	3,926 63
Joseph H. Gray, Register	276 00
The balance sheet will not be made out before the first of next week.	

THE SALARY QUESTION.

Compensation of Allegheny Officials—No Reduction Recommended—Office Hours.

The special committee of Allegheny Councils, to which was referred the ordinance by which it is proposed to reduce the salaries of most of the city officers, met last evening. The ordinance was taken up and created a very animated discussion, which resulted in a number of changes being made in it. A motion was made to report the entire matter to Councils with a negative recommendation, but it was lost by a tie vote, and after talking over the matter for some time, it was finally agreed to report back with a negative recommendation for the reason that it is now too late to pass it as the city officers must be elected on Tuesday evening, and the salaries cannot be suspended that it be taken up soon, and the salaries fixed for the next year.

A resolution was then adopted, and will be presented to Councils, requiring that all city offices be opened at eight o'clock in the morning and kept open until five o'clock in the evening, and also that the force of employees in each department be reduced as low as can be done without detriment to the city. Adjourned.

TAXPAYER'S UNION.

Classification of Taxable Property.

The regular meeting of the Taxpayers Central Union was held yesterday afternoon in the Bank of Commerce building. The special object of the session was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Taxation and Classification, which was submitted by Mr. Norton. The report was very voluminous, and discussed the question at length, claiming that the tax levied in 1874 by the City authorities was illegal, as proved by the decision of the Court in the Kirk Roop case, which held that the present system of taxation is unequal and unjust. The report demands that it be made uniform. Then followed a statement of the manner of assessment and rate of taxation in many of the larger cities of the Union. The document concluded by commending the passage of a law classifying taxable property, and submitting a plan of classification. It was received and filed and a vote of thanks tendered to Mr. Norton.

Mr. King from the Committee on the legality of the Mayor's election reported that the Court had issued a mandamus requiring the Mayor to show cause why a proclamation for a new election should not be issued, and that the City officers elect had filed a petition for an injunction to restrain the Mayor from issuing such a proclamation. The injunction which was granted will be signed on Saturday and the answer of the Mayor will be filed by the 16 inst. Adjourned.

OIL FIRM SUSPENSION.

Embarrassment of Waring Bros.—Will Probably Come out All Right.

The well-known oil firm of Waring Bros., has, we are sorry to state, temporarily suspended. The causes which contributed to this result are various, and among them is said to be the transfer of their exporting trade from Philadelphia to Baltimore. This, it is claimed, brought against them adverse business influences in Philadelphia, which condneed to their suspension. Waring Bros. were among the first to move forward in the establishment of a pipe line, and in the transfer of a large part of the oil shipping trade to the P., W. & B. R. R. They own four of the largest oil refineries in the United States, and their annual shipments aggregated an enormous amount. Their failure would be a positive injury to the entire business community, and we sincerely trust that they will successfully tide over their present difficulties. The firm is among the most highly esteemed in the city, and the loss of it would work almost irreparable harm not only here but in the oil regions and in all the places to which their trade extends. Individually the members of the firm are shrewd, active, energetic and public spirited men and in their present trouble they have the warmest sympathies of their numerous friends. Mr. Richard Waring left on Wednesday for Baltimore in compliance with a dispatch from Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, requesting a consultation with him in regard to their suspension.

COURT NOTES.

Review of Yesterday's Cases.

There were only three cases of any particular importance in the Courts yesterday, which are deserving of attention. The first was that of Blattan against the Nation Trust Company, which has been noticed in another column.

The second was an action in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, before Judge Ewing, in which the city of Allegheny was plaintiff and James Reed defendant. The suit was brought to recover $934.50, with interest from July 10, 1873, and five per cent. additional, against a certain piece of ground situate on the south side of Rolla street in the Second ward, above city. The claim is an assessment on the above lot for the damages sustained by the opening of that part of Rolla street lying between Buena Vista and Yale streets.

The defendant refused to pay the sum, alleging as a reason that the contractor, in grading the street, threw a large quantity of earth and rubbish upon his lot, damaging it to a sum in excess of the amount assessed.

It was further claimed that the amount involved is intended by the plaintiff to be paid for work done and is not therefore to be applied to the use of the city. After hearing the evidence, the jury found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

This case is one of much importance as it involves the question of the right which a contractor of street improvements has to deposit rubbish on lots abutting such streets.

The third case was in the Criminal Court in which Robert Dillman, a colored man, was indicted for entering a building, larceny, &c. The prisoner when brought before the Court plead guilty to the charge and was sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Dunlap Hats.

Fine assortment of Dunlap's Fifth avenue Hats, at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY.

Temporary Suspension of the Institution—The Cause of the Shut Up.

Great surprise was occasioned in financial circles yesterday morning by the rumor which early gained currency on the street, that the Allegheny Trust Company, of Allegheny City, was in trouble and would probably have to suspend. The rumor gradually changed into a statement of fact, when it was known that the checks of the company had been thrown out at the Clearing House, and so when the institution closed doors shortly after noon it was not entirely unexpected to those who were best posted, but it was nevertheless a matter of sincere regret to the business community generally.

A representative of this journal, who was detailed to ascertain the facts in the matter, called upon some of the officers and directors of the institution, and from them, and other sources, learned the following particulars:

The indirect cause of the suspension was the well-meant efforts of the managers of the institution to help their patrons over the panic of last fall. At that time of general gloom in financial matters a number of the patrons of the company were unable to meet their obligations, and to help them over the trouble their paper was renewed and all possible help extended to them. This led to the payment of the paper in some instances, and in others, business not being prosperous, the end of the year brought no relief. Thus considerable of the institution's available funds were locked up.

In the meantime the company had to keep up its regular business, and succeeded in doing so until their commenced a steady drain on its resources several months ago. This drain assumed the proportions of a run within the present week, and during the past four days $60,000 were withdrawn, and the company being unable to realize at once on their paper and other investments it was brought into tight quarters.

In the meantime, while the institution was going through this trouble, the President, Mr. W. A. Reed, who acted as cashier, was suffering from ill health. On January 1st, of the present year, Mr. Reed resigned his position on account of his health, and Mr. Wm. Hamilton, a former cashier was induced to take the cashier's place, at least for the time, Mr. Reed giving the business such attention as his health would permit.

Yesterday morning Mr. Reed came down to the bank as usual, but was unable to remain, and had to be taken home again in a short time in a carriage. A few hours afterward the bank closed doors, and a temporary suspension was announced.

When the fact was first made known, all sorts of rumors became afloat, and a number of the most interested parties called at the Company's Banking house, No. 43 North Diamond street, to ascertain the facts.

Last evening a special meeting of the Board of Directors was held, to consider the difficulty before them. A glance was taken over the books, when, matters assumed a much brighter phase, than was at first apprehended. There was no time to make a full and detailed statement, but the preliminary examination showed that the line of deposits ranged from $100,000 to $125,000, and that the assets amounted to $250,000. These assets embraced bills receivable, and the Bank property. The showing was in every way favorable, and indicated that the suspension would in all probability be of short duration. The Company is also one in which the stock holders are individually liable to their stockholders are worth between five and six millions of dollars, the condition of things for the depositors was decidedly encouraging.

The Trust Company was organized about seventeen years ago, and has been up to within the past year very successful. It was always managed on conservative principles, was never caught in wild-cat speculations, and was generally regarded as one of the soundest of our financial institutions. It has also been a favorite in Allegheny, and for one or two years was one of the City Depositories.

Recently it was made the depository for the Pittsburgh funds, and when the suspension came yesterday the books showed a balance in favor of the school fund of $34,000. Our reporter learning of this fact called upon Secretary Beuny, and learned that this balance was all that could be paid over to the company endorsed by every Director.

The officers of the bank are as follows: President and Cashier, W. A. Reed; Assistant, John T. Brown; Book-keeper, D. Ray Emerson; Directors, John Dalzell, Jos. McNaugher, Jos. Myers, O. H. P. Williams, J. F. Beilstein J. M. Hemphill, Charles Magine, W. A. Reed, Jacob Beckert.

The Directors at their preliminary meeting last night, after looking over the books, made arrangements to have them thoroughly overhauled, so that a complete statement of the company's condition might be made. This statement will probably be prepared by to-morrow, and those most conversant with the business of the Company, believe that the final showing will prove more bright, than even this preliminary prospecting.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Failure of an Old Firm—The Probable

It is well known by our readers who have noticed our Court proceedings, that the petition of Mr. James Bown for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, has been filed for several days. Mr. Bown is the proprietor of a well known gun store on Wood street, and his embarrassment is probably attributable to the fact of his connection with the Citizens' Oil Refining Company, which commenced operations a short time since. A statement of his assets and liabilities has been filed in the United States District Court, which are as follows:

SECURED LIABILITIES.

	Int. Security.
City Insurance Co	$2,000 Full
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh	3,000 Full
David Gregg, Pittsburgh	10,000 Full
W. Hall, Harrisburg	12,000 Full
Freehold Bank, Pittsburgh	4,000 Full
Peoples Savings Bank, Pittsburgh	10,000 Full
Dollar Savings Bank, Pittsburgh	2,000 00
UNSECURED LIABILITIES.	
Merwin, Hulbert & Co., New York	$ 1,354 59
Merwin, Hulbert & Co., New York	811 80
Hartle, McKee & Co., Pittsburgh	250 00
Barton, Alexander & Walker, New York	1,000 00
Joseph C. Grubbs & Co., Philadelphia	2,000 00
Joseph C. Grubbs & Co., Philadelphia	2,680 30
D. W. C. Bidwell & Co., Pittsburgh	763 95
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh	1,800 00
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh	800 00
Barr & Myers, Pittsburgh	2,354 21
Barr & Myers, Pittsburgh	1,500 00
Law & Carlisle, New York	4,167 61
Jones, McDevitt & Co., Pittsburgh	5,000 00
A. J. Nellis, Allegheny	625 00
Meriden Cutlery Co., New York	198 25
Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn	612 40
Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn	691 75
D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburgh	736 00
New Haven Manufacturing Co	250 00
Penn Bank, Pittsburgh	3,000 00
Grant Bros., Pittsburgh	1,274 50
M. W. Robinson, New York	568 47
C. West, Pittsburgh	1,300 00
Arthur Kirk, Pittsburgh	1,360 12
Beam & Murray, New York	2,024 59
C. West, Pittsburgh	1,300 01
E. McGaffrey, Pittsburgh	2,147 12
Penn Bank, Pittsburgh	136 75
Central Bank, Pittsburgh	14,000 00
Bank of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	13,500 00
D. Gregg, Pittsburgh	1,162 75
D. Steen & Sons, Pittsburgh	500 00
Anderson & Woods, Pittsburgh	210 70
Chess, Smythe & Co	1,844 57
Union Mutual Insurance Co., New York	340 00
S. P. Lovell & Son, Boston	1,250 00
City National Bank, Pittsburgh	428 42
Northampton Cutlery Co., N. Y	500 00
E. G. Stones & Co., Philadelphia	235 74
Woodruff & Sanders, Cincinnati	520 00
Peoples Savings Bank, Alleg'y	2,000 00
German Savings Bank, Alleg'y	25,350 00
Dollar Savings Bank, Allegheny	3,500 00
Homestead Bank, Pittsburgh	2,000 00
Franklin Savings Bank, Alleg'y	700 00
Masonic Savings Bank, Alleg'y	2,000 00
Diamond Savings Bank, Alleg'y	2,000 00
United Savings Bank, Pitts	1,000 00
Wm. Walton, Pittsburgh	883 00
Bikford, Cleveland	15,000 00

The total amount of the liabilities as given above foots up $185,039.17. Besides this, a statement is filed showing the liabilities on notes drawn by the Citizens' Oil Refining Company, being mostly held by Pittsburgh banks, these notes aggregate aggregating $279,133.36.

Mr. Bown's assets are stated at $180,424.19. Of this $30,000 is in bank stock, $30,000 in stock and store in the Wood street house, and the remainder in property and other things.

A Coke Fire.

Did you ever try to burn coke—that made by the gas works—in an open grate? If not, you ought to try it once and see how superior it is to a coal fire. It is very much cleaner, makes no smoke or soot or dust, as a coal fire does, and yet emits a heat twice as great as coal. The proper way to burn it is by using the blower (a piece of sheet iron made by any tinner for a few cents,) for three or four minutes and you will have such a fire that will make you sit as far away from the fire as the walls will admit. And yet the price is much less than coal—the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Gas Companies are now selling it at four cents per bushel in their yards, and delivering it for five cents per bushel—while coal costs you nine or ten cents. Where cheapness as well as cleanliness and comfort is much superior to coal. T. F.

Dunlap Hats.

Fine assortment of Dunlap's Fifth avenue Hats, at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

The Safest Place in the World

for depositing money is in a Bank where the the stockholders are *individually liable*, such as the *Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.*

GEORGE R. RIDDLE, President.

Wolf Robes

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

"A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Earned."

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, will receive *One Dollar* and upwards. Deposits of small amounts especially solicited. You can draw your money at any time *without notice*, or if left on time will draw *Six per cent.* interest. Try it. MWF

Dunlap Hats.

Fine assortment of Dunlap's Fifth avenue Hats, at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Lewis Brainard, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The petition of D. J. Evans, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged leins, presented and referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

John Behan et al. vs. Martin McMahon. Argument on the motion for injunction by Messrs. Crawford and Hunter for and Mr. Petty against the same, after which the restraining order was set aside and the injunction refused.

Hial Cook, assignee of Cook, Davis & Leach, bankrupts, vs S. B. Manley and Adam Davis. And now, January 7th, it appearing that notice of motion for leave to amend the prayer of the bill of complainant in this case had been given to the attorneys for the respondents, and no objections having been made the said motion is granted and amendment allowed.

S. P. Chester vs. Steam Tug, Vetran No. 2. In admiralty. On motion of the respective proctors, the City Insurance Co., the Amazon Insurance Co., and W. R. Roggs & Co. allowed to intervene upon the filing of stipulations for costs.

James Hopkins, Michael Flinn and John Stack were sworn and admitted citizens of the United States.

Common Pleas Court No. 1

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

Edward Frethy vs. Wm. Blakely and Wm. A. Sipe. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $103.

Peter Fairley vs. Joseph G. Pollock et al. Leave granted to amend record.

In the mater of the voluntary assignment of Jerome Rann, George Wawnmer and Peter Keil were appointed appraisers.

Charlotte Zeigler, by her next friend vs. Joseph B. Zeigler, libel in divorce. Verdict for libellant.

The original Birmingham vs. the subschool district. Report of the commissioners presented in open court and confirmed *nisi*, confirmation to become absolute unless exceptions are filed thereto within ten days.

Totten & Co. vs. David Stewart. Defendant, through his attorney, moves to set aside the service of the writ in this case.

Henry Gutherlet vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railway, action to recover for damages sustained to property by laying railroad tracks on Manor street, South Side. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Fricke & Co. vs. Deggleman.
National Bank of Indiana vs. Brown.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

Samuel Kier's admx. vs. David Stewart. Affidavit filed and defendant through his attorney, moves court to set aside the service of plaintiff's writ of summons in this case, which motion is now cause why the same should not be set aside.

George W. Canfield vs. Levis & Brawdy. Rule for judgment on George Brawdy for want of sufficient affidavit of defense; and by consent of counsel for the plaintiff the same is made absolute.

City of Allegheny vs. James Reed. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,665 26.

The North American Oil and Mining Company for use of P. H. Macy, trustee vs. Josiah Macy's sons, vs. the Ardesco Oil Company. On trial.

R. H. Paulson vs. Letitia Robinson. Plaintiff takes a non-suit.

G. C. Dellenbach vs. Jake Hill. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Black vs. McClelland.
Mailly vs. King et al.
McCandless vs. King, Reed & Co.
McCandless vs. same.
Anderson & Co. vs. Calhoun & Co.
Old vs McKee.
Nutcher vs. Fann.
Crawford & Co. vs. Patton.
Kraus & Hass vs. Kolb.
Schoyer & Co. vs. Heil.
McGeary vs. Milligan.
Mundorf vs. Walter.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Mary Diley, tried for receiving stolen goods, was found guilty.

George Galligan, indicted for assault and battery, was found guilty of simple misdemeanor. B. Piles was the prosecutor.

Christian Hope is on trial, indicted for assault and battery, malicious mischief, &c. Major Glenn is the prosecutor.

Robert Dillman, colored, plead guilty to entering a building with felonious intent and larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and six months.

Trial List for To-day.

Nick. Eierman,	Chas. W. Ayers,
Jas. Johnston et al.	Peter Reitzel et al.
Wm. M. Grimes.	Stephen Joice.
Johanna Meyer.	John H. Buttman.
John Rischke,	Chas. Hege.
Henry Orter.	John Doyle et al.
John Hoffman.	Moritz Sterling.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Mayo's engagement is rapidly drawing to a close, there being but three more performances of the play of "Davy Crockett," in which he appears in the leading character. Even if the name does sound back-woodsy, and although it is a sketch of frontier life, it is a drama of the purest character, and being distinctively American, and having been received with favor throughout, it has received the commendation the press, and deserves the support of the public. We do not remember ever having seen another play of the same nature, and the pleasing entertainment during this should not be allowed to slip by unimproved, particularly by those who enjoy plays wholly free from the many objectionable features contained in the average drama of the day. Mayo is a good actor, and is well supported by Miss Rosa Rand, a young lady of ability, beauty and fine physique.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The literary and musical entertainment for the benefit of the poor,